THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in the U. S. Patent Office)

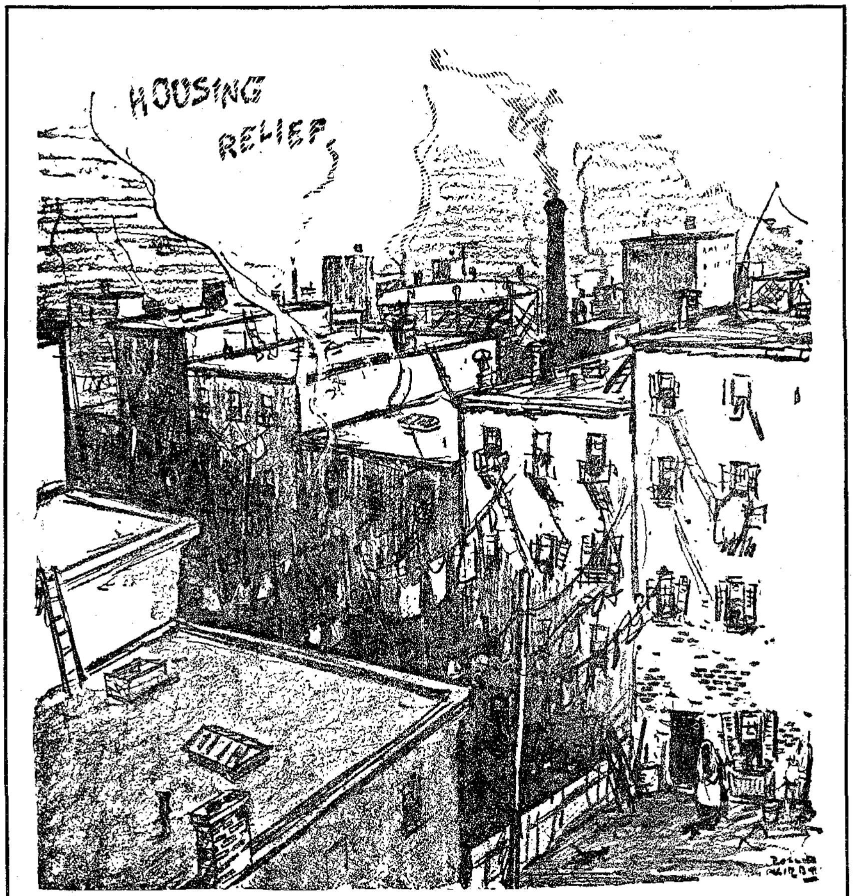
Vol. LXXXVIII, No. 11 New York, March 13, 1926 Whole Number 1873

TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

GOVERNOR SMITH'S PLAN TO END NEW YORK CITY SLUMS

THE MOST IMPORTANT PIECE of social legislation brought before any State legislature this winter is Governor Smith's scheme for housing reform to do away with New York City's worst slums. This opinion, deliberately put forward by a Massachusetts paper, is shared by others in other States, and the Smith program is attracting nation-wide attention. It would create a precedent for this country, says the Newark *News*. The New York Governor is not usually classed as a radical, yet, remarks the Emporia *Gazette* in Kansas, "he is making a fight before the New York Legislature that goes farther than either Roosevelt or La Follette ever went in State control of an industry." The prediction of the Springfield *Republican* that the Smith scheme "is sure to be criticized alike in friendly and unfriendly spirit," is justified by remarks like the *Christian Science Monitor's* to the effect that it "unquestionably presupposes an acute economic disorder, but it is not so certain that it proposes a specific solvent," and the Boston *Herald's* declaration that it is "sheer folly." Governor Smith's specific program, which was foreshadowed in an earlier message, considered in our issue of January 30, was set forth in a message dated on Washington's Birthday. The outstanding fact in the New York housing system, as Governor Smith sees it, "is that the construction of certain types of homes for wage-earners of small income is unprofitable under the existing system," and, "until this situation is changed it will be impossible to rebuild the tenement areas which continue throughout the years to be a menace to the health and the morals of the country." According to Governor Smith—



A CRY FROM THE DARK PLACES

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

"Legislative committees, private agencies, the Reconstruction Commission, the State Housing Commission, everybody who has studied the subject is unanimous in the belief that the great obstacle to private capital for this class of housing has been the cost of borrowing money, and the present slow and expensive process of acquiring sufficient land to conduct profitable building operations on a large scale. They are also unanimous in the belief that if the apartments in such buildings are to be offered at a rental within the means of the low scale of wage-earners, they must be constructed on a large scale."

The bill framed to carry out the Governor's recommendations aims to meet the existing need in two ways: by granting the right of condemnation it makes possible the economical assemblage of large plots of ground, and by permitting tax-exemption it reduces the cost of money. The bill creates a State Housing Bank and a State Housing Board, which, according to a summary found in the New York *Herald Tribune's* Albany correspondence, would operate as follows:

"1. A limited dividend corporation would be formed and present specific plans for its building project.

"2. The plans would be presented to a State Housing Board, to consist of the State Architect and six commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, and they would be considered by this board from the point of view of location, use of land and adequacy to meet the needs they would be intended to serve.

"3. The company would deposit with the State Housing Bank one-third of the total cost of the project.

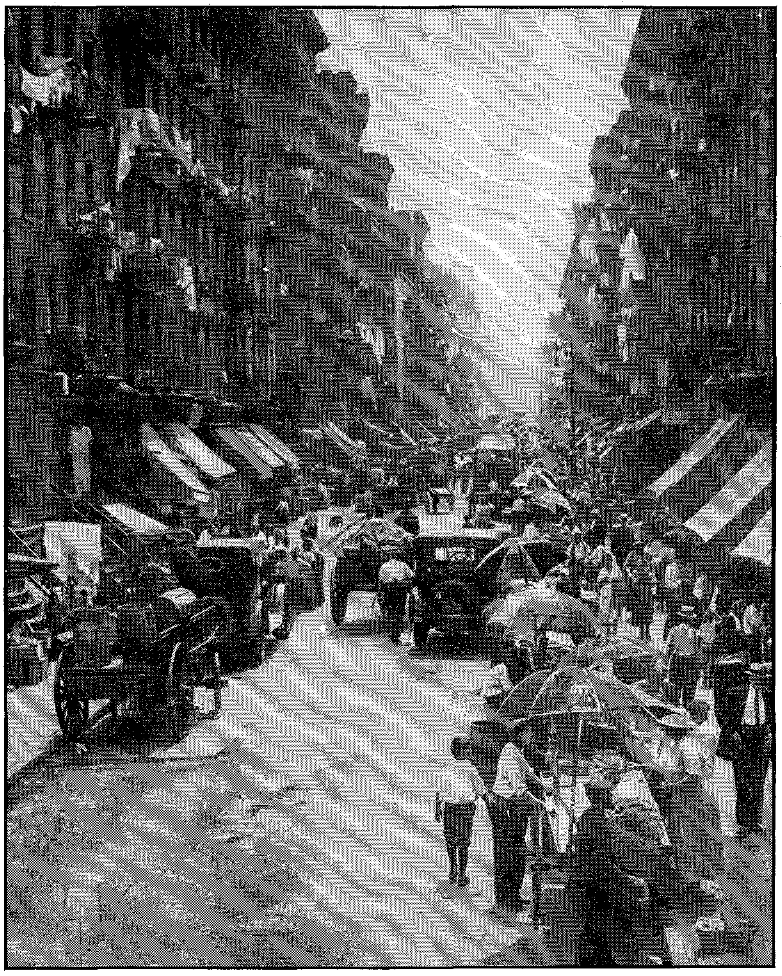
"4. The bank would issue tax-exempt bonds to the value of two-thirds of the project. These would bear interest at not more than 5 per cent. and represent a first lien on the particular project.

"5. The bank would condemn the land, and then lease it for a term of not more than fifty years to the limited dividend corporation, which then would begin building operations."

In an official explanation of the bill the New York Commission of Housing and Regional Planning is quoted as authority for the statement that "unaided private enterprise at present does and can build only for the upper third of the population; the cost of construction and especially the cost of money make it impossible to rent or sell new construction at prices available to two-thirds of our families." Wherefore recent building booms have brought no relief to the dwellers in the crowded tenements. Indeed, we are told, "if the present rate of demolition be maintained it will be 138 years before the last of the tenements have disappeared that were declared to be subnormal by the tenement-house law of 1901."

Among social workers, architects and city-planners there is found much praise of the Smith plan. It is commended by Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago. Andrew J. Thomas, architect for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, especially likes the condemnation proposals in the Governor's scheme which will lead to "the scrapping of the slums of New York." The President of the American Institute of Architects thinks Governor Smith "is making a fine start toward a splendid ideal." Writers in the New York *Times* and *Evening Post* learn that there are a number of wealthy men in the metropolis who are willing to lend financial support. Says Louis Seibold in *The Evening Post:*

"Credit is accorded the Governor for having suggested a reform vitally needed in the overcrowded and squalid tenement districts of the East and West sides. No man is more familiar than he with the insanitary and unwholesome conditions in which the poorer classes are compelled to live. The Governor was born in the old Cherry Hill district, which is one of the sore-spots of habitation in the city. He has always displayed the keenest interest in projects designed to provide the people among whom he grew up with better living-quarters."



Brown Brothers photograph

A TYPICAL STREET IN THE NEW YORK TENEMENT-HOUSE DISTRICT

The kind of crowding that Governor Smith would try to eliminate, as he says, "in the interest of morality, of public health and safety, of decency and humanity."

In this case "the cry of 'State landlordism' has no basis in fact," says the New York *World*, one of the strongest supporters of the Smith plan. It continues:

"The State will not build the houses, nor advance any of its funds, nor pledge a dollar of its credit for this purpose. The houses will be built by private companies with funds supplied by private investors. There will be State supervision and assistance, but no public ownership. The State will delegate its right of eminent domain so as to eliminate the machinations of speculators and land-sharks and enable the builders to get their lands at a reasonable price.

"Far from encroaching on the field of private enterprise, the State is opening up a new field which private enterprise in late years has not found attractive. Just as the Federal Government, through the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, undertakes to make farming, trade and industry less hazardous for private business, so the State Government, through the Housing Board and the Housing Bank, will make the construction and operation of modern, sanitary tenements at a low rental feasible for privately organized corporations. If the housing plan is socialistic, how much more so are the city-built subways, the Fire Department and the public schools!"

The only question, as *The Evening World* sees it, is "whether the interests of society and humanity are to be served at all; the conditions in the slums of this city are those of savagery, making for disease, crime and the radicalism born of suffering." "There may be flaws in the Governor's proposal, but," declares the New York *Sun*, "it is the first one that has pointed the way to decent living-quarters for the wage- and salary-earners who have not more than $2,500 a year with which to support their families." *The Sun* finds three advantages to follow the Smith housing program:

"The tearing down of rookeries and their replacement with modern fireproof and sanitary apartments would lessen the fire hazard in every part of the town where the improvement was made. The disappearance of ancient tenement houses, some of them under official condemnation for forty years but still occupied, would mean the disappearance of hotbeds of disease. Modern tenement architecture calls for air and light, for children's playgrounds. The wizards of the drafting-room do things undreamed of in the days when sanitation was an academic science and people feared 'the night air.'

"There is a third advantage which reaches even further than the others. This is the beneficent effect on transit of new housing close to work. The down-town workers do not come and go in the crushing subway because they enjoy that twice-a-day torture, but because they were driven to the Bronx and Brooklyn and Queens. The tenements of lower Manhattan had become unbearable to persons desiring the American standard of living."

Outside of New York City one of the most vigorous "up-State" declarations in favor of the Smith program comes from the Auburn *Citizen:*

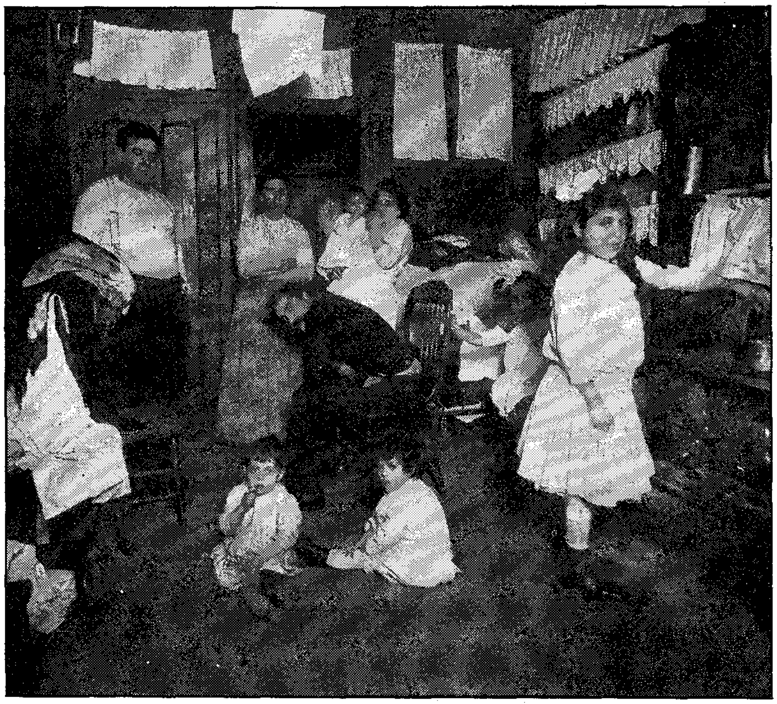
"The argument that it is socialistic can not be successfully challenged. But what if it is? Must we continue to breed crime, immorality, ignorance, disease because our superior non-socialistic order has failed utterly to solve the tenement problem? As a matter of fact, is it not time that society were a little more truly socialistic and less class conscious? Does any one sincerely claim that crowded tenements do not create hatreds that lead to communism and anarchy?

"The real objection to the Governor's housing plans is not based upon the question of alleged socialism or unconstitutionality, but to that fundamental opposition of conservatives to anything that may prove successful government operation or an activity that has been always conducted for private profit."

Or, as the Emporia *Gazette* understands it, the "public need is a higher law than the private protest against the term 'socialism,'" for—

> "We have a long list of socialistic ventures—the irrigation projects, the meat inspection, postal savings-banks, and a score of purely socialistic ventures into which the public need has forced America during the past twenty-five years. But, when the public need is strong enough, the clamor for justice overcomes the clamor against socialism. Then we take another step into State control of industry.
>
> "So runs the world away."

But the phrase which resounds through the condemnation of the Smith housing proposals, whether in New York State or out of it, is "too socialistic." The Republican majority leaders in the New York State Legislature turn it down, according to the New York *Evening Post's* Albany correspondent, as "too advanced," "too radical." What the Governor proposes, say a group of Republican legislators in a statement to the public, "is such a radical departure from our ordinary conception of the duties of Government and involves so many different considerations that final action should be taken only after mature deliberation." New York bankers and real-estate operators, writes Louis Seibold in the New York *Evening Post*, "are not convinced that the housing bank project would work successfully." The Real Estate Board of New York, according to its secretary, "believes the plan to be both unnecessary and economically unsound, and a radical departure by the State into a field of private enterprise which for 300 years has provided housing for New York citizens." Another representative of the same organization issues a statement asserting that "there is but little difference between holding up individuals and holding up the city or State; the moral turpitude involved is much the same."



Brown Brothers photograph

"CHILDREN ARE BEING BROUGHT UP IN SUCH PLACES TO-DAY"

At the end of forty years of tenement legislation in New York, adds Governor Smith, "we find the same old dilapidated tenements being used for dwellings, their halls unlighted except for dim gas-jets, their rooms dark and practically unventilated." The picture shows the corner of a two-room tenement in which nine people live.

While the Smith housing plan "is a humane gesture," the New York *Herald Tribune* insists that it "reflects an uneconomic and politically dangerous tendency." Similarly, the New York *Evening Post* calls it "an attempt to substitute an artificial and paternalistic scheme for the natural law of supply and demand."

Turning to New York State papers outside the metropolis we find the Jamestown *Evening Journal* of the opinion that the Governor's housing plan "is essentially socialistic in its nature and of extremely doubtful wisdom." It simply means "putting Government into another form of business," observes the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. Waxing satirical the Binghamton *Sun* remarks that "next it may be automobiles for those who have them not, or radios or saxophones. Paternalism obviously must stop somewhere. If the State is to take on building houses at the risk of taxpayers, why not provide farms, summer cottages and swimming-pools for every home?"

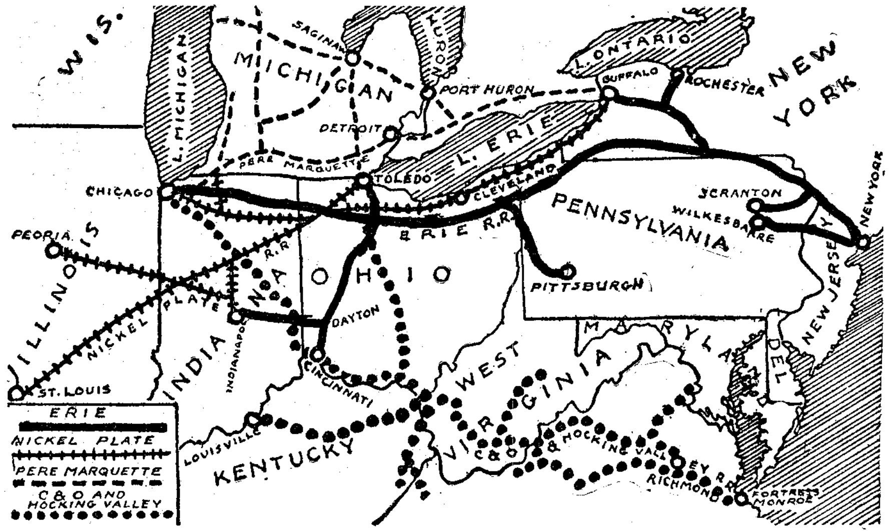
THE BREAK IN THE "BULL MARKET"

VISIONS OF NEW SUMMER HOMES, vacations in Europe, new automobiles and other luxuries dear to the New York business man melted away, with "paper profits," in the first two or three days of the worst stock-market slump that Wall Street has ever experienced except in times of panic. This dramatic collapse followed a year and a half of advancing security prices on the New York Stock Exchange, a rise in values often spoken of as the "Coolidge boom"; and financial writers are questioning whether it marks the beginning of the end of this "bull market." After two weeks of unsettled trading, says *The Wall Street News*, "in which many stocks fell from 20 to 60 points from the high levels of the year, the demoralization of the market reached a point heretofore unknown to this generation." At the close of the first day's havoc, observes the New York *World*, "the market value of the stocks dealt in had depreciated by at least $1,250,000,000; since the downward move started it is estimated that stock values amounting to $10,000,000,000 have been erased. But, of course, this means the wiping out of 'paper profits.'" In any event, remarks *The Wall Street News*, "the damage done has been great, and will not be forgotten for a long time." This financial daily, in an editorial dated March 3, says of the "great bull market" that began late in June, 1924, and lasted practically without interruption until February 15, 1926:

> "The first halt in bullish activities came a few days after the announcement that the Federal Reserve Board had issued an order requiring the banks of this city to include a complete statement of loans to brokers on current Wall Street collateral in their regular reports. This was quickly followed by action by the New York Stock Exchange, which notified members that they must report to the Stock Exchange the full amount of their borrowings. These statements gave the first definite information of the extent of bank accommodation in the Wall Street district, the Stock Exchange statement showing total borrowing by brokers amounting to over $3,000,000,000. Following these statements, there has been steady contraction of Wall Street loans.
>
> "The first collapse in the trading position of individual operators came with a break in Devoe & Raynolds a couple of weeks ago, that stock falling from 105 to 40 within two days. Close in step with this break came a fall of 10 points in New York Canners on a single day, and this was followed in order by a break of wide extent in Foundation Company, which had sold as high as 179 since the beginning of this year, and was down to-day to below 110. Later there was a collapse in American Brake Shoe, which had a high record of 180 this year and broke over 35 points in a single day, falling later to below 120. These indicated the crumbling away of the pools structures."

Complete demoralization in the stock market, however, did not occur until the closing hour of the Stock Exchange on Tuesday, March 2, notes the New York *Times*. "Before the havoc brought about by this burst of selling was over, many issues had dropt 10 or 20 points under such an avalanche of sales as had never before been witnessed in a single hour, except in a day of panic." The shares of 625 companies were dealt in during this first frenzied day's trading, and the total number of shares handled was 3,038,098. On the second day of the rout, 648 separate issues totaling 3,734,931 shares were traded in. A record for volume was also established on the Curb market. As the New York *Times* reporter saw the "crash":

> "So great was the turnover of stock in the final hour, when the havoc was greatest, that the total sales in that single sixty-minute interval involved 1,439,900 shares, enough in itself for a good-sized average day.



From the New York *Herald Tribune*

THE RAIL MERGER HALTED BY THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Map of the rail system brought together by the Van Sweringen brothers of Cleveland. They started with the Nickel Plate, added to it small lines running westward, and secured control of the Erie, Pere Marquette and Chesapeake and Ohio. The combined system would have been worth more than a billion dollars with 9,000 miles of main track and an annual earning power of $60,000,000. The Commission rejected the merger plan because of its financial features.

> "The tape was fifty-two minutes behind the market at the close—itself a new record—and stocks were thrown over with such reckless abandon that losses ranging from 5 to 18 points were registered on the 'big board' and from 5 to 33 points on the Curb. Brokers on the Exchange floor fairly fought with each other to execute their orders. It was a day that Wall Street will remember for many a year.
>
> "Early trading gave little hint of the smash that was to come at the close. Stocks generally were irregular, but not especially nervous, and showed few weak spots. Just after mid-day a wave of selling struck the public utility issues, which had been the special objects of speculative attention over a period of months owing to the increased earnings of the properties, to mergers and stock dividends. The big comber engulfed them and sharp losses were sustained. Then the selling spread, first to the motor shares, and finally to the list as a whole, in what will probably go down in market history as one of the most drastic hours of liquidation since the Exchange has been in existence."

Immediately following the first day's slump, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and the "White House spokesman" agreed, in statements given to the press, that the recent break in stock prices has no connection with business fundamentals; that there is nothing taking place in the business world which is symptomatic of a break in present prosperity. And, adds the New York *Evening Post*, "conditions in this country are too good to make successful any extended 'bear' operations in the stock market." "There is no money panic, such as that of 1907," we are reminded by the New York *Herald Tribune*, "and nothing on the business horizon that should cause alarm." "The country is in sound condition," explains the Washington *Star*, "and these movements in the stock market are calculated to keep it in that condition."

"HOW NOT TO NICKEL PLATE"

SELDOM HAS THAT HARD-WORKED BODY, the Interstate Commerce Commission, created such a sensation as when it disapproved the Nickel Plate railroad merger. The decision came as a surprize to the financial community, contributed to the break which had already started in the stock market and indicated, according to one Washington correspondent, the collapse of the most ambitious merger project in recent American railroad history. It means, according to the Raleigh *News and Observer*, that the pendulum is swinging "back and away from the monopolistic mergers wherever men fight the converting of water into gold and placing velvet above necessary transportation." Whatever else may be said of the decision, concludes the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "it can not be described as advancing the cause of rapid integration in the railroad industry." And yet, while the Nickel Plate decision had been looked forward to as a precedent for the treatment of other mergers now being planned, the press do not agree that it is altogether discouraging. The New York *Times* recalls that the Commission, altho "rejecting the particular plan because of its financial arrangements, concedes as a proper and useful combination the uniting of the five railroads designated." The decision, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* sees it, "approves much more than it disapproves." Therefore, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, the decision "is not the end of rail mergers; it is a good beginning."

The Interstate Commerce Commission, it will be remembered, objected to the Van Sweringen financing scheme because of the lack of regard for the rights of minority stockholders and because control is held through holding company arrangements enabling the Van Sweringens to exert maximum authority with minimum ownership of securities. Hereafter, the New York *Sun* is confident, "financiers proposing future mergers may be expected to give more attention to the financial structures which they frame and the manner in which they frame them." Or, as one New York brokerage house puts it in a market letter, "other mergers will now go ahead on a fair basis." In other words, to quote *The Wall Street Journal*, the Commission has told the Van Sweringens "how not to Nickel Plate." In its opinion the proposed combination "would have been a satisfactory vehicle for public transportation service, but should have been designed with fewer nickel-plated trimmings. It was to be fashioned with too much consideration for the driver and his personally selected crew and too little for those who were expected to supply the parts."

Particularizing, the New York *World* points out that:

> "Through an interlocking directorate, the interests controlling the Nickel Plate employed steam-roller methods in suppressing all opposition to their plans for acquiring leases and stock ownership of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Hocking Valley. Along with such methods went the partial disfranchisement of stockholders.
>
> "The Nickel Plate is the only important road in the country whose preferred stockholders do not have the right to vote, and consequently they suffered no loss when the new preferred stock to be issued by the consolidation had no voting rights. Stockholders of the other companies, however, suffered a complete loss of such rights.
>
> "The decision gives another setback to the growing practise of disfranchising the stockholder."

The Commission, says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, in one of the most important cities served by the Chesapeake and Ohio (the minority stockholders of which are now vindicated), recalls that the mere fact that the Nickel Plate-Pere Marquette-Erie-Chesapeake and Ohio combination would mean better service to the community would have been quite sufficient in the old days; "but to-day the rights of the individual—in this instance of the minority stockholder—are deemed of sufficient importance to block any great business merger, regardless of the 'good to the community.'" In all probability, thinks the Richmond daily, the merger will be eventually consummated:

> "Genius must be rewarded, but the reward need not be exorbitant. The Commission's report states plainly that the reward anticipated by those who planned this gigantic merger was unreasonable. But as the merger could not fail to be profitable to all involved, it is almost certain that the business men who ranged on opposite sides will be able to agree on a fair division of the profits."

In the news columns of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* we are told that the Van Sweringens have their choice of several moves. They may—

> "1. Modify the plan in a way which does not materially alter the rights of stockholders of any of the five lines as they were adjusted in the plan just turned down, or
>
> "2. Prepare an entirely new plan and resubmit it to the stockholders for approval, or
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> "3. Ask the Commission to rehear the present plan, as they requested and got in the Union terminal case, or
>
> "4. Operate the roads as separate systems under the practical control which they continue to hold in their stocks."

It may be remembered that the Van Sweringen brothers, originally Cleveland real-estate dealers, first secured control of the old Nickel Plate (New York, Chicago and St. Louis), then added to it certain small railroads in Ohio and adjacent States, and then launched their scheme for building a system comparable with the New York Central and the Pennsylvania by securing control of the Pere Marquette, Erie, Chesapeake and Ohio and its subsidiary, the Hocking Valley. The merger plan was declared operative, according to newspaper summaries, on January 29, 1925, but minority stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio felt that the plan did not sufficiently reimburse them for their holdings. Others disliked the idea of being given non-voting in exchange for voting stock. The Interstate Commerce Commission, after long consideration, handed down its decision on March 2. It declared that "strictly from a transportation standpoint," the "proposed acquisitions of control are in the public interest." But it found that "the considerations, terms and conditions of the proposed acquisitions of control are not just and reasonable" and not "in the public interest." The Commission points out that:

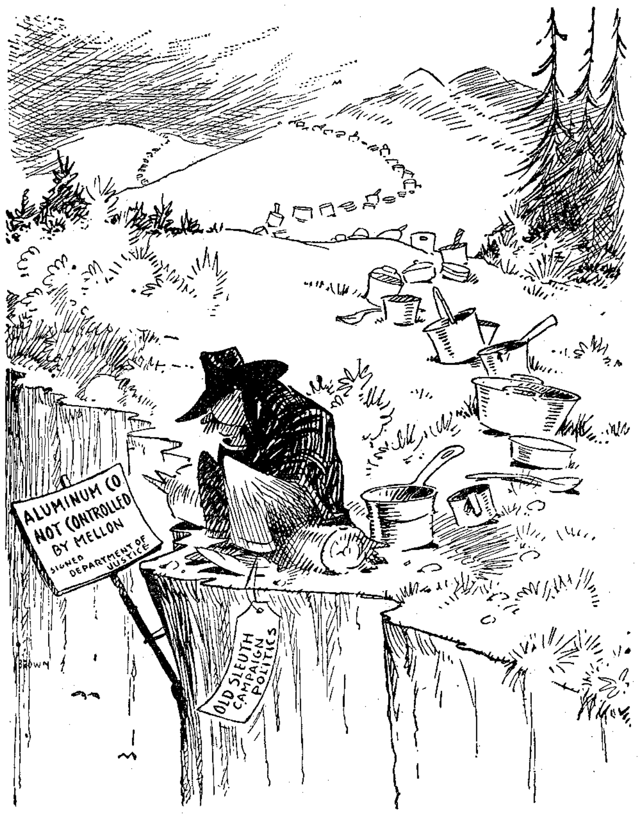
> "Through their control of 80 per cent. of the voting stock of the Vaness Company, a personal holding corporation, the Van Sweringens now control 54.17 per cent. of the voting stock of the Nickel Plate, but they control directly or indirectly only 32.85 per cent. of all the voting stock of the companies affected by their proposal. But under their plan they will directly or indirectly control, without purchasing a single additional share, 50.93 per cent. of the voting stock of the new company, and thus will effectually control its management and operation."

The Commission thinks it "evident from the record that inadequate consideration was given to the terms from the viewpoint of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Hocking Valley." To quote the Commission further:

> "We can not escape the conclusion that the plan was arranged with the intention of keeping control in the hands of its proponents even tho their interest is a minority one in fact. Such an arrangement is not in accord with sound railroad practise.
>
> "It is inimical to the public interest to strip stockholders of their voting power, thus rendering it so much easier to control a great transportation system by a comparatively limited amount of investment."

FAILURE OF THE ALUMINUM PROBE

THE ALUMINUM POLITICAL POT, which has been sizzling at Washington for several weeks, shows signs of simmering down now that the Department of Justice has found insufficient proof for bringing action against the Aluminum Company of America, on the charge of the Federal Trade Commission that it had violated the antitrust laws. The Senate, moreover, by a narrow majority, has voted against the report of Senator Walsh, Democrat of Montana, sharply criticizing the office of the Attorney-General for its handling of the investigation into the Aluminum Company's affairs. As a result of this vote, the resolution of Senator Robinson, Democrat of Arkansas, under which President Coolidge would have been "authorized" to employ special counsel to prosecute charges against the Company, in which Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is a stockholder, has been withdrawn. "To all appearances, this is the end of a cheap conspiracy; a blow aimed by Democrats and radicals at Secretary Mellon, and through him at the Coolidge Administration," remarks the independent Detroit *Free Press*. "Mr. Mellon can be associated with big business, and he is good shooting," agrees the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), while Arthur Sears Henning, that paper's Washington correspondent, looks upon the Senate battle over the aluminum investigation as the opening gun in the 1926 fight for the control of Congress and the beginning of the next Presidential campaign. Senator Walsh, observes this correspondent, "is regarded as an important potential candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1928."


ALUMINUM CO NOT CONTROLLED BY MELLON SIGNED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OLD SLEUTH CAMPAIGN POLITICS
BROWN

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THE END OF THE TRAIL

—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

The allegations of the Federal Trade Commission against the aluminum "trust" were that it had delayed shipments of material, furnished known defective metal, discriminated in prices of crude or semifinished aluminum, and hindered competitors from enlarging their business operations. With respect to these charges, the following conclusions were reached by the Department of Justice:

"1. Delaying shipments of material.

"There is an entire lack of evidence to support such contention.

"2. Furnishing known defective material.

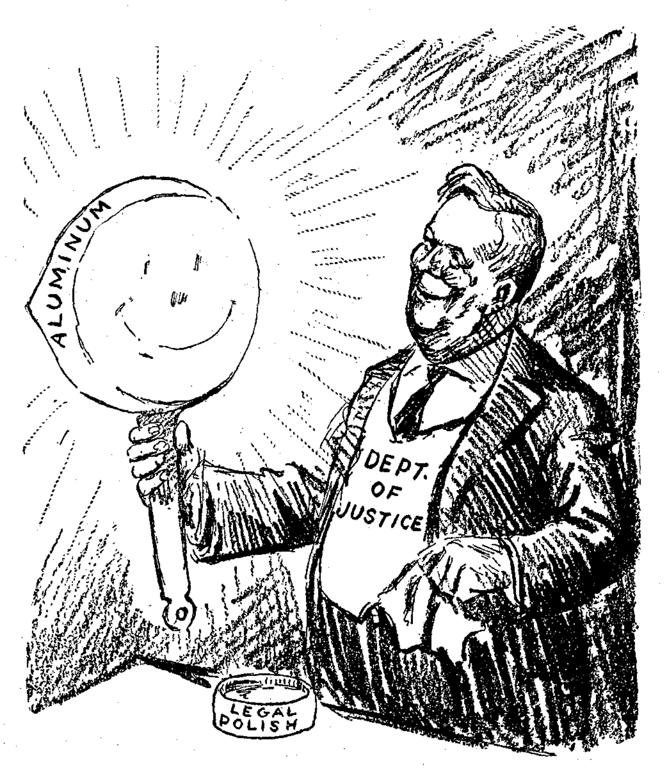
"The evidence at hand clearly shows that the Company made earnest endeavors to maintain the quality of its product, and when it was unable to do so it accepted return of defective metal and made proper adjustment.

"3. Discriminating in prices of crude or semifinished aluminum.

"The Company's price policy, as shown by the evidence, was to quote the same price to all buyers where quantity, specification, credit and other conditions were the same or similar.

"4. Hindering competitors from enlarging their business.

"The [1912 consent] decree forbids the requiring or compelling the making of agreements by competitors not to engage in any line of business nor to supply any special order in competition with defendant or with any company in which it is financially interested as a condition precedent to the procurement of aluminum metal.



—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald.*

"The evidence fails to disclose that any such agreements were made or sought to be made, nor does it disclose that any lack of expansion of rolling mill facilities is attributable to any unlawful acts on the part of the officials of the Aluminum Company of America. All evidence on this point warrants the conclusion that this charge could not be maintained."

The matter, then, to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Ind.), "seems to narrow down to this: That the case against the Aluminum Company is at best of doubtful merit; and that the courts probably would dismiss the charges if brought to trial." In the opinion of the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind. Rep.):

"The report of Attorney-General Sargent destroys the last vestige of pretense that any grounds for legal action were to be found in the Federal Trade Commission's partizan indictment of the Aluminum Company of America. Made for election purposes in the campaign of 1924, these charges were wholly political and did not deserve serious investigation. The Administration has preferred to err on the side of thoroughness, the ablest and most energetic member of the Attorney-General's staff, Colonel Donovan, has conducted an independent inquiry, and the report announced by Senator Cummins is the result. Only the intense partizanship of Senator Walsh could have expected anything else.

"It should be remembered that the only outstanding charges against the Aluminum Company are the work of what was a radical and intensely political body, the Federal Trade Commission. The ostensible aim of Congress in creating this commission was to organize a quasi-judicial board, which could set up standards of fair competition and regulate business in accordance therewith. The majority of the Commissioners appointed did all they could to bring those aims into disrepute. As a quasi-judicial body they were a joke. Chiefly they became the resort for the business man with a grudge seeking to make trouble for a successful rival.

"Senator Walsh is now greatly excited because neither Justice Stone, when Attorney-General, nor Attorney-General Sargent took the charges of this politically minded body very seriously. Both Mr. Stone and Mr. Sargent thought further investigation should precede legal proceedings. That investigation has been taking place. The Department seems to have handled it with all the speed that could be expected in view of the vast mass of business before it."

Senator Walsh, declares the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.), "would have taken no interest in the aluminum investigation if Secretary Mellon and his brother had not been stockholders in the Aluminum Company of America." According to Senator Reed, Republican of Pennsylvania, "it is idle to say that the Company is controlled by the Mellons, because the two together own less than a third of the stock." The Company, it seems, is controlled by the estate of its founders, the men who assisted in perfecting the process for the commercial extraction of aluminum from bauxite. As the "case" is summed up by the independent Springfield *Republican:*

"Senator Walsh seemed at one time to be making real headway with his investigation of the Aluminum Company and the Department of Justice. The failure of his offensive against the Administration, as shown by the Senate's decisive action, must be attributed to a fatal lack of substantial evidence of deliberate wrong doing or of official dereliction of duty. The Senator's case was based almost wholly on suspicion. The utmost that he could assert at the end of the investigation by the Judiciary Committee was that the Department of Justice had not shown due diligence in considering the charges of the Federal Trade Commission."

These arguments, however, do not "go over" with the Democratic and a section of the independent press. "As the case stands, the Company is getting away with a coat of whitewash by the Department of Justice," maintains the Baltimore *Sun,* an independent paper with Democratic traditions, and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.) believes that "the issues raised in the Walsh report, which received the approval of a majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee, were serious enough to warrant more favorable consideration." The Montana Senator declared that the Aluminum Company has a monopoly on the raw material; that it operates in agreement with foreign companies; and that this served only to tighten its grip on the aluminum industry in the United States. "The question now arises," observes the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "whether the Department of Justice, as now organized, is any more able to protect the public interest in aluminum than Mr. Daugherty's Department was in oil." "If the people can appeal from one branch of their Government to another, here is a case which calls for exercise of that appeal," thinks the Omaha *World-Herald,* an independent newspaper with Democratic leanings. As the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) explains:

"It is quite possible that the evidence secured by the Federal Trade Commission was insufficient to convict the corporation of unlawful practises. It is also possible that the Department of Justice, after careful investigation, was right in declaring the evidence insufficient. But these are questions of fact. All the Walsh resolution sought to do was to have the Senate bring out the truth. But there is to be no inquiry. The facts are not to be brought out. The Senate is not to ask any questions. And as a corollary there will remain grave doubt as to practises of the alleged Aluminum Trust; it will be said that Mr. Mellon's connection with the Company is responsible for the failure of the Government to prosecute the charges, and instead of confidence there will be misgivings on the part of the public. That is why the defeat of the Walsh resolution seems so unfortunate."

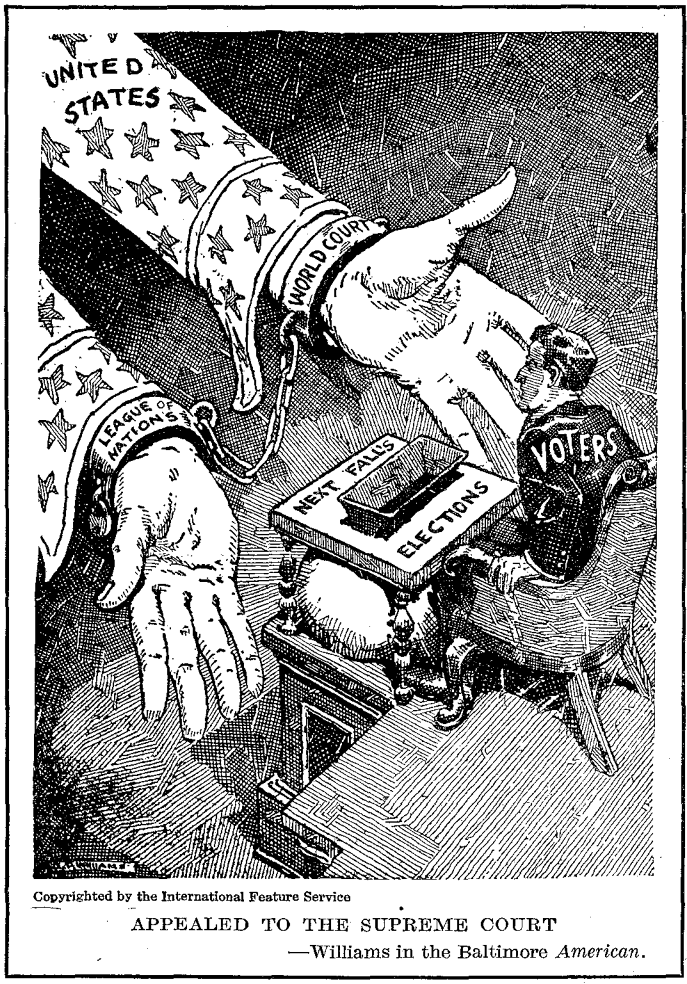
TO DRIVE US OUT OF THE WORLD COURT?

"THANK GOD FOR CHICAGO," says Senator Borah at the close of a two-day stumping campaign against the World Court. Through the Chicago *Tribune* he adds: "Here in the center of our great nation you have started a magnificent fight in a magnificent way. The spirit you have shown will radiate through the nation from here and to Chicago will come the great honor of starting this movement when we meet in Washington to undo what the Senate has done." Again he declared: "We must either come out of this court or go further into Europe. I propose to do all I can to bring us out entirely. And don't forget that your congressman will take part in the business of getting out. There is one thing we respect in Washington—that is public opinion. We either obey it or hide from it until it passes."

Senator Reed opened this Chicago campaign ahead of Senator Borah, slashing all pro-Leaguers, candidates or propagandists. He declared that, altho twice in national elections the American people have rejected League of Nations internationalism, "the President and a majority of the Senate have insolently defied the instructions of the people. By methods as revolutionary as they were detestable we were rushed into the league court . . . wherever you see a head, hit it." And he proceeded:

> "I appeal from the gag rule of the Senate to the ungagged judgment of the American people.
>
> "Sixty-eight members of the Senate may close their ears to argument and reason. They may silence the protesting voices of their associates, but they can not close the ears or silence the lips of 110,000,000 American citizens who still own the United States and who still possess the right of freedom of speech and action."

Can such a political campaign now get us out of the court to which the Senate voted adhesion by a count of 76 to 17? The question arouses lively comment pro and con in the press. Various Hearst papers insist that it is not too late. "No necessity for face-saving stands between the people of the United States and the righting of an error," according to his Baltimore *American*. That paper goes on to say:



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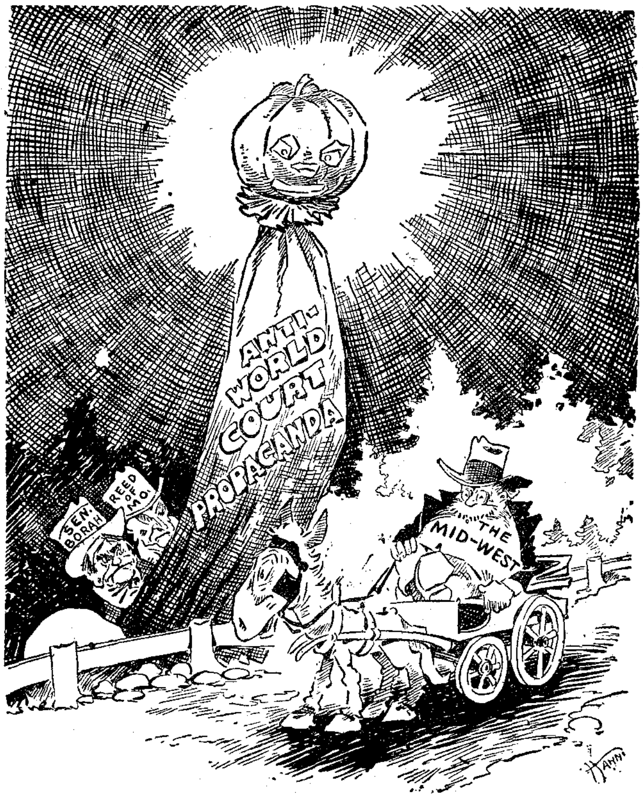
APPEALED TO THE SUPREME COURT

—Williams in the Baltimore *American*.



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NOT A HOWLING SUCCESS

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

> "All that is required is for the people to sense the error, for what the politicians in a democracy do the people can undo.
>
> "Pro-Leaguers in the Senate thrust this nation into the League of Nations World Court, thanks chiefly to gag law. But in the solemn appeal which is coming they can not keep it there if the voters overrule."

And the New York *American* sees in the Borah-Reed campaign the revelation that "home sentiment has always been against foreign entanglements. Home sentiment is for Senators who will continue the good old American policy of serving America first." Further,

> "Before any American case goes before the court we may have a Senate that will take us out of the court entirely, a Senate that will refuse to submit any particular case, or a House that will keep us out of the court by refusing to contribute to its expenses."

On the other hand, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* concludes that "the Borah-Reed campaign can be observed by the public with complacent confidence that it is nothing more than the last wails of an expiring gale." Noting that their plan seems to be directed toward defeating pro-Court Senators—McKinley in Illinois, Lenroot in Wisconsin, and others seriatim, at the spring primaries, we read:

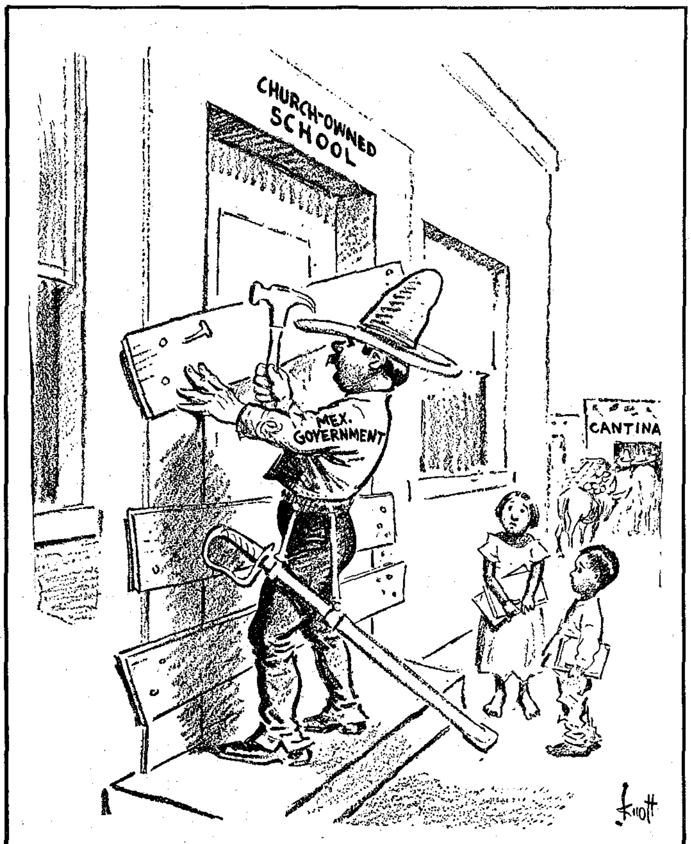
> "But suppose Borah and Reed could succeed in retiring a few of the present Senators who supported the court. They might get some personal satisfaction out of it in the way of revenge, but what difference would it make in so far as the court is concerned? The question of adherence has passed out of the hands of the Senate. It has given its consent to the executive action proposed by the President, and that ends it. The Senate of itself can not reconsider, it can not rescind, it can not repeal. The President may withhold ratification after the Senate has consented, but that is a matter that is entirely within his personal discretion. Congress as a whole may abrogate a treaty after it is ratified, and it is to be assumed that it could abrogate the World Court agreement, but abrogation of a treaty is a serious matter, not to be undertaken without sufficient cause, and it would require action

by both houses of Congress. The Senate alone could accomplish nothing."

The St. Paul *Dispatch* suspects that neither of the Senators is much interested just now in the merits of the World Court itself, but are setting up a bogy in order to gain more talking time:

> "Before America can become a member of the court, the assent of forty-eight governments is necessary to our reservations. Perhaps the real purpose of this campaign is to convince at least one foreign government that the question of our membership was not closed by the Senate's action. If they can do that, they can delay entry possibly for several years, and that, we take it, is their object."

"If an ignoble prize were offered for the worst loser in America, Borah, of Idaho, and Reed, of Missouri, would tie for it," observes the Atlanta *Journal*. "They were 'licked to a frazzle,' as Roosevelt would have said, in as fair a fight as the Senate ever knew."



MAY BE CONSTITUTIONAL, BUT IS IT EDUCATIONAL?

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

Washington correspondents report that in spite of appeals from Senator McKinley's friends and other pro-Court Senators under Borah-Reed fire, the President proposes to keep hands off the State primary contests.

Those Senators who voted for the World Court and who come up for reelection are: Senators Bingham, Connecticut; Butler, Massachusetts; Cameron, Arizona; Cummins, Iowa; Curtis, Kansas; Dale, Vermont; Ernst, Kentucky; Goding, Idaho; Jones, Washington; Lenroot, Wisconsin; McKinley, Illinois; Means, Colorado; Norbeck, South Dakota; Oddie, Nevada; Pepper, Pennsylvania; Shortridge, California; Smoot, Utah; Stanfield, Oregon; Wadsworth, New York; Weller, Maryland; Willis, Ohio—Republicans, and Senators Broussard, Louisiana; Caraway, Arkansas; Fletcher, Florida; George, Georgia; Overman, North Carolina; Smith, South Carolina and Underwood, Alabama—Democrats.

Those Senators who voted against the World Court and who come up for reelection are: Senators Harreld, Oklahoma; Moses, New Hampshire; Nye, North Dakota; Robinson, Indiana; Watson, Indiana; Williams, Missouri—Republicans, and no Democrats.

MEXICANIZING RELIGION IN MEXICO

ANOTHER STEP in the Bolshevization of Mexico is seen by several American newspaper editors in the recent deportation of foreign priests and nuns and the closing of religious schools and churches, in the Mexican Government's attempt to nationalize all church property. In Mexico City itself, the leading Catholic women, says a dispatch to the New York *Times*, have protested to President Calles, declaring that religious guaranties under the Constitution have been annulled, and in Washington Representative Fairchild, of New York, demands that the United States Government "show as great a concern for the welfare of our priests, our ministers, our Sisters, nuns, and teachers as it has shown for American property owners in Mexico." It is conceded that Mexico is legally within her rights in nationalizing the Church in conformity with the Mexican Constitution, but the drastic manner in which it is said the law is being enforced, after remaining for years a dead letter, provokes adverse comment in American newspapers.

"Whatever the legality of the Mexican position, its wisdom may be questioned," thinks the New York *Evening Post*, which fears that Mexican-American relations, already strained, "will inevitably be aggravated by the expulsion of religious workers from Mexico, and irritated by the closing of long-established schools and missions." Two other well-known and widely separated papers, the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* and the Houston *Post*, agree that Mexico, by her harsh and unyielding attitude toward foreign religious workers, is taking a step toward Bolshevism that may rouse the United States and other nations. "Recent happenings," thinks *The Commercial Appeal*, "seem to indicate that our Mexican neighbor is going Bolshevik." We read on:

> "That the Calles Administration seems wedded to certain Bolshevik policies is evident, whether or not the Government has gone over wholly to the disordered economic and political ideas that have brought Russia to the verge of ruin.
>
> "The agrarian idea of dividing among non-holders the land forcibly seized from holders is Bolshevik to the core. It will be recalled that the Lenin and Trotzky outfit expropriated the large estates of Russia and divided them indiscriminately among the peasant classes.
>
> "Russia began by driving out foreign capital, just as Mexico seems determined to do. The Mexican Government has set out to deny to foreigners the ownership of property or the control of corporations in Mexico."

The Houston *Post*, nearer the "war on foreign capital and upon religious institutions directed by foreigners in Mexico," believes that—

> "An investigation will probably disclose that the motive power for the movement is being supplied by Communists who are eager to overthrow capitalism and religious institutions in general in Mexico. First it was the expropriation of estates for division among the peons, a purely socialistic measure. The owners of the estates in most instances have not been paid for them. Then it was the demand that the majority of the ownership of property in Mexico be in Mexican hands, and now it is the attack upon religion by the ruse of closing institutions headed by foreigners. The procedure has been somewhat different, but the aims seem to be very much the same as those striven for by the Bolsheviki in Russia."

President Calles, on the other hand, maintains that only those foreign-born priests and ministers who flouted the religious provisions of the Mexican Constitution have been expelled from the country. Says the Mexican Executive in a special cable to the New York *World:*

> "Paragraph 8 of Article 130 of the Mexican Constitution states: 'To exercise in the United States of Mexico the ministry of any cult it is necessary to be a Mexican by birth.' The foreign priests whose presence in Mexico is no longer being tolerated had been flouting this constitutional provision with full consciousness of their misdoing.
>
> "On various occasions they had received warnings from the

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Springfield, Missouri

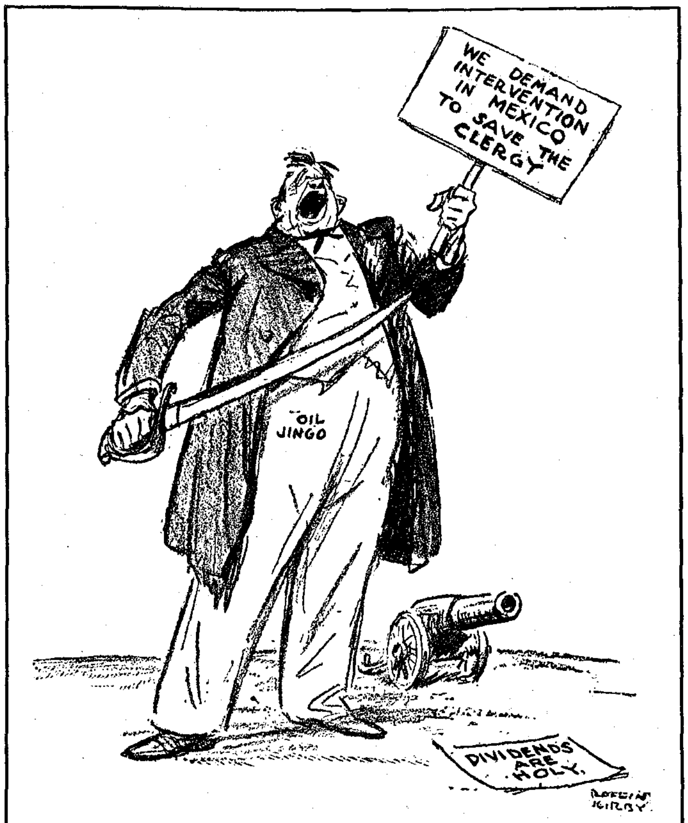
> Department of the Interior to cease exercising their ministry and dedicate themselves to some other activity if they were desirous of remaining in this country. Without paying any attention to these notifications, the priests to whom I refer continued exercising their ministry in violation of Article 130 of the Constitution. In addition, almost all of them were violating Article 3, which provides in paragraph 2 that 'no religious corporation or minister of any cult will be permitted to establish or superintend primary schools.' A Government which is desirous of complying with its constitutional obligations would have no other course than to oblige the constant violators of its fundamental law to leave the country.
>
> "In contrast with the attitude of the expelled priests, there have been numerous ministers of other cults who have obeyed the constitutional provisions. They have dedicated themselves to other legal activities, such as teaching secondary schools or to orienting or superintending suitable activities of their church, but without exercising their offices in ritualistic acts, and leaving to Mexican ministers the performance of the strictly confessional work of their religion. These ministers have not and will not be molested.
>
> "As invariably occurs when Mexican questions are under consideration, an effort has been made to distort the facts. The people of the United States are asked to believe that a simple question of obedience to and respect for the fundamental law of our country involves a campaign of religious persecution. Another instance of distortion of the facts during these days has been the declaration that numerous private schools in Mexico have been closed. What has in reality occurred is that upon the discovery of convents whose existence is not authorized by the laws in force, there have been found annexed primary schools, contrary to the provisions of Article 3 of the Constitution. These schools have not been closed, but obliged to adjust their status to the aforesaid provisions.
>
> "It is easily understood, in view of the history of our country and the painful consequences Mexico has experienced through the intrusion of the Catholic clergy in the pacific development of the national institution, of which it has been the traditional enemy, that corrective steps should be taken. It was especially necessary, in view of the possibility of a new intrusion of the Mexican Catholic clergy in matters of a temporal or political character, to insure the exclusion of foreign elements not allowed as ministers of religion by the Constitution.
>
> "Almost without exception the American ministers of confessional churches which are not Catholic adjust themselves while residing in Mexico to what the law demands. For this reason they are not molested."

The Mexican Constitution, it is pointed out in dispatches, requires that priests and ministers of all denominations shall be native-born Mexican citizens; prohibits any political activity whatever by clericals; forbids church ownership of real estate or properties, and declares that all such, including church buildings and land, are the property of the Mexican Republic. As the Dallas *News* observes:

> "In the early days of Spanish occupation, the Army and the Church advanced together. And they consolidated in peace times the harvest of the sword. The Church became rich. It owned much land and rich treasures in gold and silver furnishings for its cathedrals. This had become the settled situation before agrarianism or even republicanism had been dreamed of south of the Rio Grande. And the outcome of the situation was that the Church became essentially a propertied institution, with vested interests which its representatives were charged with caring for. When the movement came for redistributing rights in Mexico, the Church was on the conservative side. It was for the *status quo*. Hence, the hostility of the liberals toward the Church. That hostility is retained and embodied in the laws of Mexico to-day.
>
> "Of course, the laws were aimed at conditions which had to do with the old days when the Catholic Church was the Church of the Mexican State, but they cut a wide and straight swath, including Protestant and Catholic alike. Mexico has decided that her schools shall be Mexican—officially Mexican. The action is in spirit much the same as that which Oregon undertook to carry out in her law requiring attendance at public schools, as against private and church schools, on the part of children between certain ages. Our Supreme Court declared the law out of harmony with our Constitution. But the Constitution of Mexico, it seems, is otherwise."

"Mexico is not making war on any religion," asserts the Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail;* "she is trying to nationalize religion in Mexico. What Calles wants to achieve is a Church presided over by Mexicans; that is, by persons who owe allegiance to the Mexican Government, and not to foreign Powers. This is purely a concern of Mexico's and of no other nation so long as subjects of these foreign nations are not deprived of their rights." Finally, notes the New York *World*, in a leading editorial headed: "Have Patience with Mexico":

> "Mexico's expulsion of foreign clergy and her seizure of religious property are coupled with Mexico's new oil and land laws. It should be realized that Mexico's course with regard both to the churches and to land and oil is dictated by the plain letter of the Constitution of 1917. The Constitution guarantees religious freedom, but it requires that all church buildings, asylums, convents, and schools shall be government property; that no church shall administer either charitable or educational institutions; that the clergy shall be Mexican-born, and that priests and ministers must refrain from all political comment. The Constitution provisions upon lands and minerals declare that no foreigner shall own such property except under definite restrictions and unless he places himself upon a parity with Mexicans.
>
> "Obviously, the Constitution has been in force for eight years while these sections remained largely inoperative. Is the effort to revive and apply them now an evidence of antiforeign sentiment? There is excellent reason for saying no. The treatment of the churches seems rough. But it should be recalled how rapacious, up to the time of Juarez's reformation (1850-56), was the appetite of the religious orders for choice land; how constant was ecclesiastical interference in politics even under Diaz, and how determinedly church influence once opposed advances in most directions. Progressive Mexicans are determined that all church organizations shall henceforth be restricted to purely religious activities. As for the land, President Calles has emphasized his power to modify the new land and oil laws by his directions for their enforcement. Our churches have known since 1917 just what their legal position is. But even if such evidence comes, our Government should act in a spirit of patience. Mexican nationalism, like the nationalism of every new country, is proud and sensitive. Not without reason, it regards the United States with suspicion. We shall gain far more if we exhibit an attitude of neighborliness and conciliation than if we attempt a brusk assertion of our 'rights.'"


WE DEMAND INTERVENTION IN MEXICO TO SAVE THE CLERGY
OIL JINGO
DIVIDENDS ARE HOLY.
Rollin Kirby

SUDDENLY TURNED PIOUS

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

If only there was some way to padlock a thirst!—*Birmingham News.*

After they reduce the size of the paper currency we'll have less money than ever.—*Des Moines Register.*

Some find their poverty galling and some don't attend the automobile shows.—*Jackson (Mo.) Clarion-Ledger.*

The Democrats are always trying to think up new names for Mr. Coolidge but never another term.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Our private opinion is that the failure thus far has been due to trying to mop up the Prohibition leak with a lot of bung-starter appointees.—*Dallas News.*

A clergyman says there are "desperate needs to be met and urgent calls to be answered." Our telephone girl evidently doesn't know this.—*The Humorist (London).*

French outbid Americans for part of the Russian crown jewels. This is a sad blow to our nation's bandits.—*Wichita Eagle.*

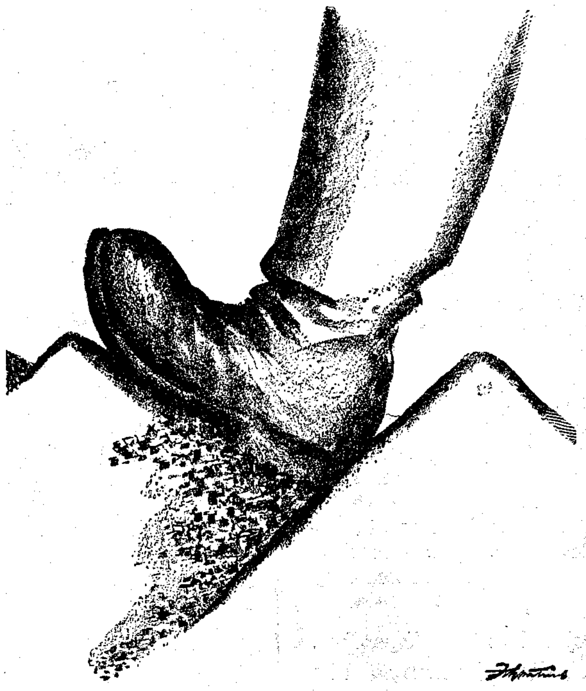
Tariff Commissioners seem to be selected not because of a high devotion to duty, but because of a devotion to a high duty. —*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

It's really awful the way the aluminum trust makes you pay a dime for a pan that once cost 25 cents.—*Minneapolis Star.*

In 1923, we learn, Federal and State government cost $58.71 per capita. And was worth $.30 perhaps.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

It is hoped that Moscow, hearing American jazz by radio for the first time, will not be deceived into thinking its political ideas are taking hold.—*Detroit News.*

Some one comments that Colonel House had no time to attend the movies during the Wilson Administration. Colonel House WAS the movies.—*Minneapolis Journal.*



ITALIANIZING THE TYROLEANS

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

There is nothing remarkable in the fact that a Swedish surgeon sings while he is operating. Seeing he has all the best of the situation, why shouldn't he sing?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Prompt enactment of the tax bill proves that the Treasury Department does not have the only efficient revenue cutters.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

London reports the Prince of Wales back in the saddle with his broken collar-bone knitting satisfactorily. It must by this time be an expert knitter.—*Springfield Republican.*

Of all the people we try to avoid, we probably exert the greatest effort in the case of the man who seems to think he's the Mussolini of the crowd he's with.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The Spokesman of the White House is a man who rides an electric horse and is never at home when the President is out, or out when the President is at home.—*Louisville Times.*

Trouble with every good story nowadays is that it is expanded for a newspaper serial, condensed for the screen and rewritten when everybody knows the plot.—*El Dorado (Ark.) News.*

If biologists are right in their assertion that there is not a perfect man to-day on the face of the globe, a lot of personal opinions here and there will have to be altered.—*Detroit News.*

A big tractor manufacturer in Detroit sold the Soviet Government 10,000 tractors—75 per cent. cash in advance and 25 per cent. on credit. It is not explained why he wants to give them the 25 per cent. discount.—*Southern Lumberman.*

Italy is thinking of renaming her volcanoes.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Of course the wets are for more light on Prohibition—more light wines and beer.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Steady, boy. Those who are getting rich in Florida are not the ones who failed at home.—*Akron Beacon-Journal.*

It's none of our business, but we keep wondering if the King of Italy has learned to play solitaire.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

The Literary Digest says the coal strike was won by the public, but does not make the statement as a result of any straw vote.—*Detroit News.*

If, as is proposed, a coin should be authorized bearing the likeness of President Coolidge it might help to refute the saying that money talks.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The political pot which the Democrats want most to see boil just now is made of aluminum.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Refining consists in taking $8 worth of crude oil and changing it at a cost of $2.13 into products worth $132.85.—*Duluth Herald.*

And now they announce a sardine merger in Maine. Just how can you merge a sardine any more? —*Boston Christian Science Monitor.*

Perhaps the farmer's dollar would go further if it did not so often have to meet a mortgage right at home. — *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

These French tennis players are giving the world a surprize. Now it merely remains for French financiers to follow the example. —*Manchester Union.*

Speaking of the movement of youth from the farm to town, we believe it should be limited strictly—to about thirty-five miles an hour, say.—*Dallas News.*

The English sparrow is disappearing from American city streets mainly because it could not change its diet from half-digested oats to half-links from motor tire chains.—*Boston Herald.*

The Ohio Crowd is thinking of demanding that this sensible movement to prevent costly and ill-advised senatorial investigations be made retroactive.—*Ohio State Journal.*

A British writer refers to the Prince of Wales as "a stabling influence" in British politics. In this a veiled reference to his horsemanship? — *Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Rene Lacoste of France defeats Jean Borotra of France for the indoor tennis championship of the United States. You see what foreign entanglements do to us.—*New York Times.*

An old-fashioned merchant Down East wants people to return to wearing red flannel underwear. The plan is inadvisable. People are restless enough as they are.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Just for our own interest and satisfaction, we'd like to get a Florida man and a California man together in Honolulu on one of these fine salubrious mornings.—*Honolulu Star-Bulletin.*

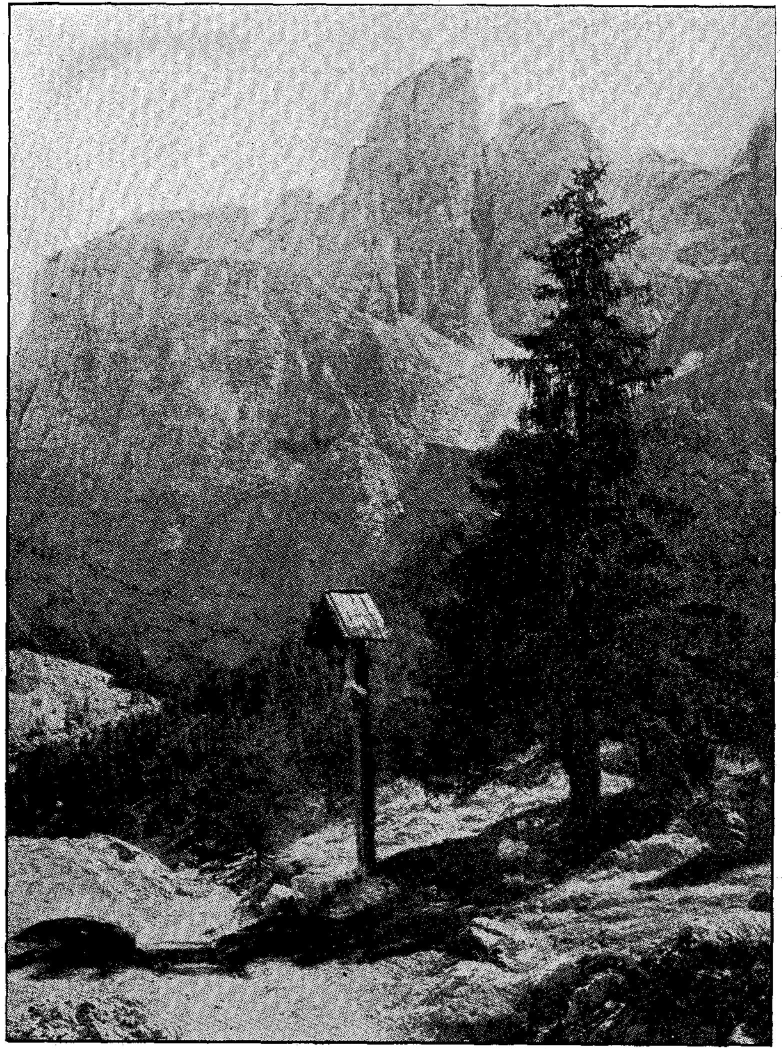
A preacher refers to walking as "an utterly plebeian delight." Yet it is practised so rarely as to distinguish its devotees from the common herd riding in motor-cars.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

By diligently reading the Foreign Comment in The Literary Digest you come to the conclusion that the average European nobleman is elaborately equipped with a coat-of-arms but has only one pair of pants to go with it.—*Lebanon (Ind.) Reporter.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE GERMAN VERSION OF TYROL "TYRANNY"

THE VIOLENT DENATIONALIZATION of Italians, French and Slavs by the Germans was the great charge brought against Germany on behalf of those foreign nationals who lived under German rule before the war, but now, we are told by some German editors, it is the turn of the Germans to complain of a similar policy being carried on by Italy, France and some Slav countries toward German nationals, who live in their respective territories. Calling a German out of his name, or making him over into an Italian in South Tyrol, we are reminded, was the cause of the speech-making duel between Prime Minister Mussolini of Italy and Foreign Minister Stresemann of Germany. The Italian "Duce," it will be remembered, delivered a thundering speech, in which he maintained that German newspapers and politicians should not waste their time in criticizing the policy pursued by the Italian authorities in South Tyrol, which before the war was Austrian. Italy, he said, will not allow any one to tell her what to do, or not to do, in the regions put under her control by international treaties concluded after the war. But German journals assert that the situation of the German nationals in South Tyrol is such that Germany's public opinion must sympathize with them, and the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* bitterly observes:



From *The Weekly Graphic* (London). Reproduced by permission

A SCENE OF PLACID BEAUTY IN THE TYROLEAN STORM-CENTER

In the neighborhood of the post-war Austro-Italian frontier in the Upper Trentino.

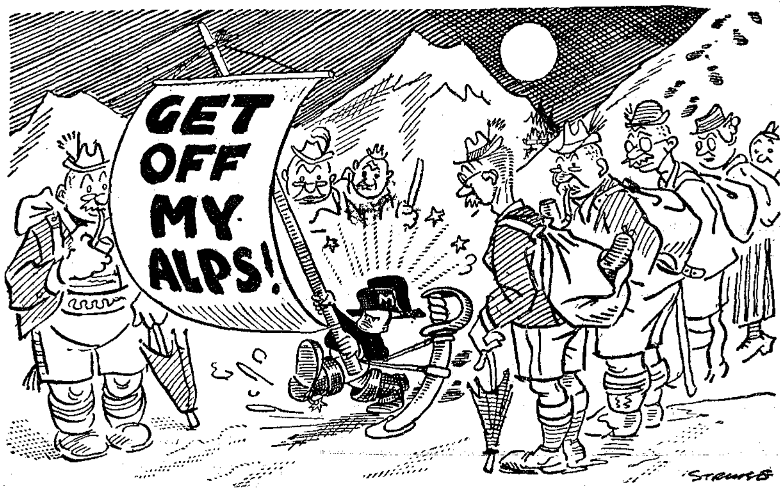
> "There is hardly a country in the world where the policy of nationalization, or rather of denationalization, has been applied with such energy and zeal as in South Tyrol. What has been done there since the advent of Fascism, that is to say, in the course of three years, would, under normal conditions, require the work of a great many commissions during a great many years."

The inspirer of this policy, according to the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, is Ettare Tolomei, who before the war was the leader of the Italian irredentist movement in the Trentino, but now is alleged to have changed his rôle from that of defender of the opprest, into an oppressor, waging the "violent Italianization" campaign of South Tyrol. We read further:

> "Ettare Tolomei declares that Italy will succeed in 'possessing Tyrol' only if she applies the most radical and energetic methods of Italianization. He has succeeded in persuading Fascism to adopt his program. Mussolini himself declared in 1923 that he considered Tolomei's policy as his policy, and so considering it, he made it part of the policy of the Italian Government. Since that time, day by day, this policy has been gradually put into effect. . . .
>
> "First of all, the authorities Italianized geographic names, introduced the Italian language into local institutions, and removed elected magistrates in the larger cities. Many local officials were ousted or transferred to other provinces. There followed the attack on German inscriptions on public buildings, on German signs, and, indeed, any display of German. Next came a series of measures leveled against the German language in general, which was prohibited from the courts of justice as the official language, with the result that the few German judges who still hold office are now obliged to resort to the services of interpreters whenever a case between Germans is tried. From the schools the German language has practically been expelled, because the hours for teaching German are reduced by law in the junior classes to zero, through the tacit resistance of the school authorities. But the most painful of restrictions is the attempt of political authorities and police agents—unjustifiable from a legal standpoint—to prevent parents from giving their children a chance to learn the German language in the hours when they are not busy in the Italianized schools. Private German lessons are permitted only for groups of not more than two children. It is impossible to describe Tolomei's work in all its ramifications. Day after day, decrees, orders, and threats befall the population. All these measures naturally provoke every feeling in Italianized Germans except love for Italy."

As an example of Italian legislative zeal, the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* cites a decree issued about the middle of January by the Prefect of the Trentino, the purport of which it indicates as follows:

> "The names of the families residing there must be carefully examined by the authorities. All names that have been translated from Italian or Latin into German, or changed in any other foreign manner, must be restored to their original form. Merely to look at this decree is enough to understand that it was born



EXCELSIOR

"The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Alpine village passed
A youth, who bore, 'mid snow and ice,
A banner with the strange device:
'Get off my Alps!'"

—*The Daily Express* (London).

in the mind of a bold philologist. . . . Thus step after step, Tolomei proceeds with his philological experiments, barbarously destroying all in his way, and not realizing that the only peaceful coexistence of the Italians with the Germans might ensue from the gradual assimilation of the Germans."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* calls attention to the fact that in the years just after the war the attitude of the Italian Government toward its new German subjects was not intolerant, and it goes on to say:

"In spite of the painful feeling caused by the annexation of a German province to Italy, our relations with that country never led to serious misunderstandings. The Italian King and Government solemnly promised the annexed territory a cultural autonomy, which should preserve their national traditions. In the earlier after-war years, the status of the Germans in these provinces was so satisfactory that the German minorities in other countries would have been happy to live under the régime established in South Tyrol. The change came with the enthronement of Fascism, which has carried the Italianization of South Tyrol to the limit. But it must be said that there have been changes even in Fascism's methods. The unbearable injustices suffered by the Germans began only after the Fascist party was radicalized by Mr. Farrinaci. Fascism now acts in South Tyrol as it has conducted itself toward its enemies in Italy.

"What is really unintelligible is the systematic policy of denationalization directed against a comparatively small number of the population. Two hundred thousand Germans of South Tyrol can not constitute a menace to the forty millions of Italians inhabiting the kingdom of Italy. What these Germans demand is only the right of keeping their cultural traditions, which means the right established by the League of Nations as a leading principle for all States in dealing with national minorities inhabiting them."

As an example of "statistical justification" for the Italianization of South Tyrol, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* gives us the following record:

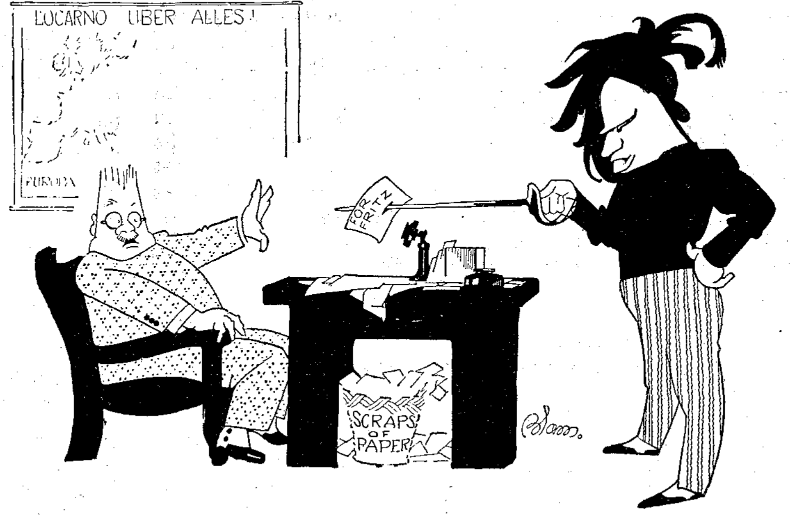
"In the small city of Newrarkt, situated on the river Etsch, which has been renamed 'Egna' by the Italians, there were, according to the census of 1921, only 15 per cent. of Italian inhabitants, and this included newly arrived officials, bank clerks, and others. The rest of the population was German. For the sake of impartiality, every census-taking employee in this scrutiny was accompanied by an Italian and a German controller. But the result did not satisfy the authorities. So a new census was taken by Italian officials only in 1922. This time the percentage of Italians rose to 38, while that of the Germans sank to 62. But this was not a majority either. Now a third census has been taken, and it has finally been established that the Italians constituted 60 per cent. of the population of this small city, while the Germans are reckoned at 40 per cent."

With regard to Premier Mussolini's speech against Germany in the Italian Chamber, stating Italy's policy in the South Tyrol, which was treated from the point of view of the German-American and the Italian-American press in THE LITERARY DIGEST for February 27, an important London financial weekly, *The Statist*, has this to say:

"Too much importance should not be attached to Signor Mussolini's speeches on Italo-German relations. They were meant, not primarily, but wholly, for home consumption. Any dictatorship, if it is to rest upon popular support, must feed the popular appetite with the constant reiteration of its own glory and importance. The 'Second Empire' in France was an excellent illustration of this truth. One extravagant adventure after another—first at home and then abroad—was entered into by Napoleon III to keep burnished the ideal of *la gloire* so dear to the French heart, because only by keeping the star of French glory in the ascendent could Napoleon prevent his own star from setting. We will not pursue the analogy too far. It will merely suffice to say that the emotions aroused in Italian breasts by the Corfu incident, by the 'Napoleonic year' campaign, and by the Brenner Pass speeches, are the very life and blood of the Fascist régime. When these nationalist ebullitions leave the realm of oratory and of home politics, and begin to poison international relations, they can no longer be regarded with mild amusement and toleration. Signor Mussolini should be reminded that his recent speeches fall harshly on ears that have become attuned to the sounds of Locarno and Geneva. Fascism may be excused for a little 'swollen headedness,' but it must not be allowed to disturb the peace of Europe."

In the independent view of *G. K.'s Weekly* (London), which is edited by G. K. Chesterton, nothing in the career of Mussolini since he howked the politicians out of Rome has become him so well as his "defiance of Austro-Germany," and we read:

"This is a compound word we have just invented, but you will find it as significant as Austro-Hungary used to be, tho in this case it is the tail will wag the dog. Put shortly, Bavaria and Vienna are said to be angry because Italy refuses to recognize German as an official language of Italian Tyrol, and because thirty-four German or Austrian officials, teachers and merchants have been expelled from Italian Tyrol owing to their having finally decided not to become Italian citizens."

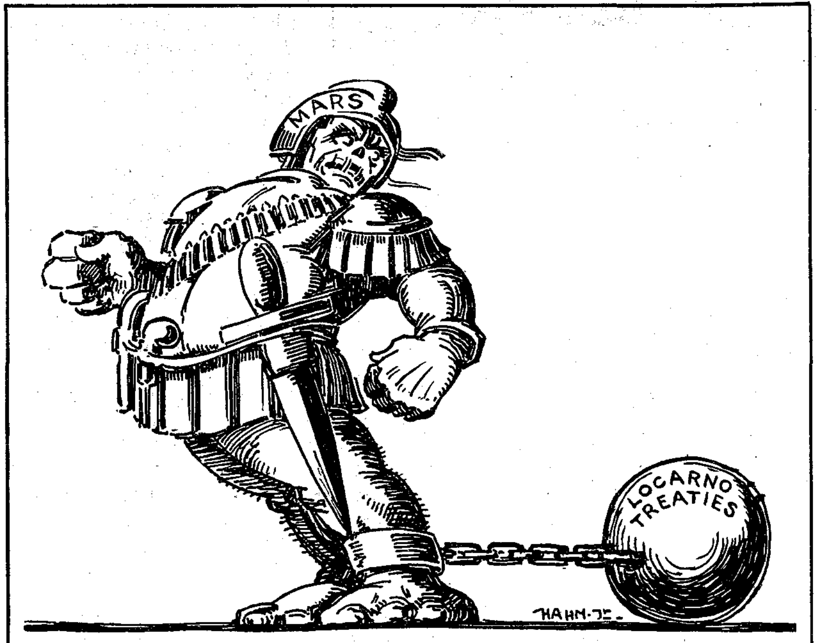


"A MESSAGE FROM MARS"

—*The Bystander* (London).

RUSSIAN OBJECTIONS TO SWITZERLAND

SOVIET RUSSIAN "INSOLENCE," as it is called by some, is said never to have been more in evidence than in the negotiations preparatory to the Disarmament Conference. When an official invitation was extended by the League of Nations to Moscow to join in the preliminary meetings, it is pointed out in some journals, the Soviet Government did not dare show its hostility to Europe by declining it. According to some anti-Bolshevik Russian papers, Foreign Minister Tchitcherin in principle accepted the invitation, but then showed his true colors when he simultaneously informed the League that no Soviet delegate would sit at the conference table in Geneva unless the Swiss Government apologized to Soviet Russia for the assassination of the Soviet diplomat, Vorovsky, which took place three years ago on Swiss soil, and also consented to pay an indemnity to his family.



THE NEXT JOB

"Mars is now fettered. Next, let us disarm him."

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

Failing such an apology and indemnity, it is related, Mr. Tchitcherin announced that the Disarmament Conference might take place in some other country. The Swiss, it appears, declined to apologize on the ground that they had exprest their regret at the time of the assassination, and they refused to pay an indemnity until the Soviet Government has made good the damages sustained by Swiss citizens in Russia as a result of the actions of the Soviet régime. According to the official Soviet *Isviestia* (Moscow), the refusal of the Soviet Government to participate in the conference, if it is to take place at Geneva, and the "obstinate reluctance" of Swiss politicians to satisfy the "legitimate demands" of the Soviet Government, have inspired the British Conservatives with the hope that Soviet Russia would not be present at the conference table, and it adds:

> "This would facilitate the attempt of the British Conservatives to work out an international understanding directed against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. . . . Yet we are sure that the Disarmament Conference would bear no fruit if Russia were obliged to be out of it. It is interesting to note the discussion in the European press on the subject of Russia's participation in the preliminary conference. We have already referred to the campaign of English newspapers, having for its aim to interpret objections raised by the Soviet Government against Geneva, as proof of our malignant unwillingness to share in the conference. But this campaign has failed to convince anybody. On the contrary, the interest of the public on the subject of Russia's sharing in the conference has obviously increased. What is more, the London *Daily Telegraph*, speaking of the possible postponement of the conference, says that one of the main reasons for such postponement is the declaration made by the States bordering on Russia, that should Russia stand aloof, they would undertake no obligations as to the reduction of their armaments. We do not know whether such a statement was actually made, but we think it is not impossible that it was. All disarmament must be based on a series of two-sided agreements. So such a statement would be perfectly logical. If, for instance, Poland refused to assume certain disarmament obligations, how could one expect Czecho-Slovakia to assume them, and so with the other countries. . . . Therefore, we are certain that without Russia the conference will be a failure."

This official Soviet newspaper then speaks rather sourly of the "disarmament comedy," and says the real aims animating the organizers of it are well known to Soviet Russia. At the same time it adds: "Nevertheless, we do not want to miss any chance to promote disarmament, or at least the limitation of armaments. It is for this reason that we have decided to take part in it."

Adverse critics of Soviet Russia allege that the Moscow diplomats have decided to go to the conference with the sole object of "boring from within," of obstructing its workings, and of blaming its failure upon the "capitalist Powers" so as to prove the old Communist thesis that the "capitalist world" is only staging "disarmament comedies" in order to screen its hidden desire to arm instead of disarming. According to these critics, the controversy with Switzerland is merely the first step in this policy of obstruction. Says the anti-Bolshevik and nationalist *Vozrozhdienie:*

> "The Bolsheviks refuse to attend the conference if it is held in Switzerland, because that country is boycotted by them. The dignity of the League of Nations would demand, it seems, that the Bolsheviks be informed of the impossibility of changing the chosen meeting-place of the Powers, just because of Soviet caprice. It is believable that if such a firm stand were taken, the Bolsheviks, who respect only those who address them in an energetic fashion, would, after all, come to Geneva. Unfortunately, an altogether different policy was adopted. Animated by the desire of meeting the Bolshevik demands, some of the Powers went so far as to attempt to exert pressure upon Switzerland in order that it should yield to Moscow. It is difficult to conceive a clearer case of right and wrong than this one. Switzerland has complied with all the requirements of international etiquette, while the Bolsheviks have displayed uncamouflaged aggressiveness. Yet Switzerland is requested to yield to Moscow."

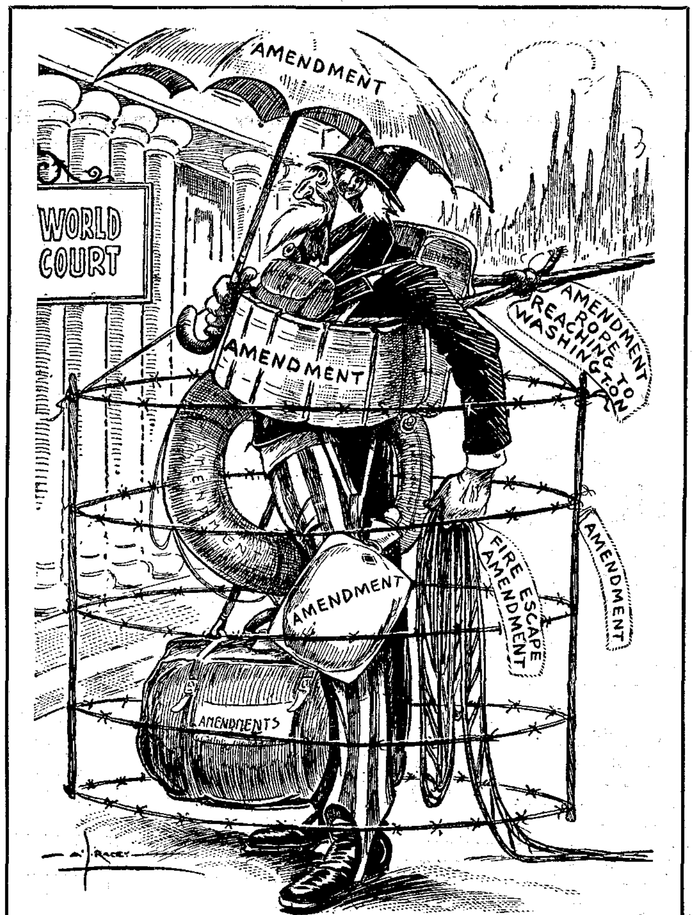
This newspaper reminds us that Vorovsky's assassin, the Swiss citizen, Conradi, and his Russian friend Polunin, were both tried by an independent Swiss court, and it was not the fault of the Government that this court acquitted them. This journal tells us also that when Mr. Dess, the Secretary of the Swiss Legation in Russia, and a number of other Swiss citizens were shot in Moscow, the Soviet Government neither exprest its regret to the Swiss Government, nor tried the assassins.

A Geneva dispatch to the New York *Times* advises us that the negotiations between Berne and Moscow about the preliminary meeting of the Disarmament Conference were carried on through the French Foreign Office, and we read:

> "The formula drawn up by the French and rejected by the Soviet represents what is considered here to be the utmost a sovereign State can accept without humiliation. Rejection by the Soviet, it is held, shows not only intransigeance but practically blackmail, as it is thought plain that Moscow attempted to take advantage of the embarrassing situation which the Disarmament Conference had raised for Switzerland."

AS EUROPE SEES US AND THE WORLD COURT

THE LONG AND EMBITTERED DEBATE which resulted in the Senate of the United States voting in favor of joining the World Court, note various European journals, marks the end of a controversy which "raged from end to end of the United States, and has cut right across the ordinary lines of party division." But they express the hope that the bitterness will soon pass away and be forgotten, "when none of the dire results so confidently prognosticated is found to ensue."



ENTER UNCLE SAMUEL

"The modern Pilgrim's Progress, or, Timid arrives at the gate."
—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

According to the London *Daily Telegraph*, the five-year-old controversy has done much to educate public opinion in the United States as to the virtual impossibility—and the undesirability, even if it were possible—of the United States isolating herself from the rest of the world. This newspaper goes on to say:

> "The whole question is now viewed in a much calmer atmosphere than six years ago, when the merits of the plan of the League of Nations were inextricably intertwined with the animosities and jealousies which had been excited during President Wilson's second term of office, and with the intense party feeling which had been aroused during the Peace Conference at Versailles. That particular tempest has subsided as completely as any last year's storm in the Atlantic, and while it would be exceedingly rash to infer from this latest decision of the Senate that opinion in the United States has radically changed with respect to America joining the League of Nations, it is undeniable that the best American opinion in both parties now accepts the conclusion that the United States can not refuse to take a share in the particular form of international cooperation which is represented by the Permanent World Court of Justice, established in The Hague."

Opponents of participation in the Court, *The Daily Telegraph* further observes, have urged that America could not adhere to the Protocol of the International Court of Justice without committing herself in fact to the League of Nations. Logically, the argument may be strong, we are told, because the World Court is the "creation of the League, and it derives its authority therefrom, and could not exist without it." We read then:

> "The United States, therefore, while still refusing to enter the League, will take part in the League's great subsidiary, if that is a fair description of the sole existing international judiciary body, which is in process of making the international law which hitherto has only existed as a sort of judicial fiction. Membership of the World Court will bring the United States into contact with the League, tho considering the part which Mr. Root took in framing the constitution of the World Court, and the fact that one of the judges of the Court already appointed by the League is an American, it seems rather grotesque to speak as if the World Court and the League and the United States were now brought for the first time into the same orbit. The truth is that despite the fateful vote of a few years back, whereby the United States disowned President Wilson and the League of Nations, the American authorship of the idea of the League of Nations was ineradicable, and it has always been felt in this country that sooner or later means would be found of narrowing the yawning gap which was left by that emphatic act of rejection. This new vote is, in effect, such a narrowing of the gap, and tho the gap is still a great way from being closed, we shall trust confidently to time and to the steady march of public opinion to develop the contact which has now begun. It is hoped that serious difficulties will not arise over the reservations and amendments which have been voted by the Senate."

In the view of the London *Times*, the Senate's action in voting in favor of American adhesion to the World Court is "a most important official step forward," and it is averred that one of its effects will be inevitably to initiate a new phase in the reviving discussion of the exact relationship of the United States to the League of Nations. Meanwhile, this newspaper points out that:

> "The course of the long debate in the Senate has revealed very clearly the confused and transitional state of American opinion on international relations. The fear of 'entangling alliances' and of possible infringements of the Monroe doctrine largely accounted for the suspicions exprest by many Senators of this new departure. At one moment the influence of the Ku Klux Klan, with its cry of 100 per cent. Americanism, was most distinctly asserted in most incongruous alliance with the Irish Catholic element in American politics. The present complications with Mexico, and also with Chile and Peru over the Tacna-Arica dispute, provoked an acute sensitiveness to any possible reactions of the World Court decision on the carefully fostered relations between the United States and the Latin-American countries, most of which happen to be members of the League."

In *L'Europe Nouvelle* (Paris) Georges Lechartier declares that it would be assuredly an exaggeration to consider the Senate's vote favoring entry into the World Court as a decisive step of the United States toward participation in European affairs. At the same time, he says, Europeans must note that it constitutes at least an approach toward sharing in European matters and in the League of Nations. Mr. Lechartier adds: "And we must not lose sight of the fact that the League will attain its irresistible authority, as President Wilson visualized it, only when the United States is joined in it with the greatest nations of the world."

In Switzerland the *Journal de Genève* casts a glance backward at the road traveled since the United States Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles. First, there was a period during which Washington "ignored Geneva and did not answer its letters," we are told, and then came "an outburst of anger against this pernicious super-State which, in spite of all, continued to exist without the permission of America." There followed, this daily then says, a very short term during which the United States Government sought to substitute an association of States for the League of Nations. The project was still-born, it is asserted, and "American opinion took notice that the League of Nations could be of use to wicked Europe." We read then:

> "Nevertheless, among the questions submitted to the League, there were several that profoundly interested the people of the United States, such as opium and the treaty concerning women and children. The Government commenced, under pressure of public opinion, to take part in certain labors of the League. First, these were humanitarian, then they became political, as, for instance, customs regulations and traffic in arms. The United States took part in conferences, and signed agreements. This was the period of collaboration. Now, in a form somewhat disguised and shamefaced, begins the period of adhesion.
>
> "The Republican Administration has had three great ideas in the matter of international policy. The first was against the League of Nations, and that made the naval conference at Washington. The second was the Dawes plan, outside the League of Nations. The third led the American people to The Hague. Only one more step is needed to reach Geneva."

Washington press dispatches inform us that the State Department has notified forty-eight nations—members of the League—of the Senate ratification of the resolution, authorizing the United States adherence to the World Court, and that the reservations voted by the Senate in approving the compact were enclosed in the letters sent alike to the nations concerned and to the Secretariat of the League at Geneva.

ENGLAND'S FALLING BIRTH-RATE

HASTY AND GLOOMY DEDUCTIONS might be based on the official statement of the Registrar-General that while fifty years ago the birth-rate of England and Wales was 35.4 per 1,000 of the population, last year it was only 18.3 per 1,000, and this is indicated as "the lowest recorded except in the war years, 1917 and 1918." But, according to the London *Daily Telegraph*, it should be added that the number of inhabitants is still increasing from year to year, and there is as yet no reason for lamentations on the assumption that England and Wales are becoming depopulated. That assurance is supported, we are told, by the other statement from the same official source to the effect that the death-rate last year was 12.2 per 1,000 of the population, and that figure may be contrasted with 21.4 at which the mortality stood half a century ago. We read then:

> "A variety of opinions may be held as to the significance of the reduction in the number of births, but that movement can not be considered without reference to other factors, among which the most important is perhaps the success which has attended the efforts to save infant life, the general improvement in sanitation, especially in the towns, and the increased efficiency of medical and surgical science in grappling with almost all forms of disease. While it is true that fewer babies now come into the world, it is also the fact that more of them survive the early, and to a great extent remediable, troubles of existence. There was a time—in the years 1871-80, to go no farther back than a period in the recollection of many people still alive—when 149 babies of every 1,000 born died before their first birthday. The higher birth-rate of the past was thus associated with a tragic side of our home life, for, if there were more babies, a far larger proportion of them, twice as many as to-day, were merely fleeting visitors, and those which survived lived more precariously. These are considerations which can not be ignored when it is stated that last year's birth-rate for England and Wales was 'the lowest on record.' The downward movement has been the subject for many years of careful study by those whose business it is to examine such social phenomena as are revealed by the vital statistics of the country."

The continued decline of the birth-rate in this country, *The Daily Telegraph* goes on to say, is a reflection of social influences which can not be ignored. According to the Registrar-General, it is related, the proportion of babies born varies according to the density of population, and we are advised that—

> "While the average birth-rate over the whole of England and Wales was 18.3 last year, in the great towns it was as high as 18.8, and in London as low as 18.0. The tendency for many years past has been for the birth-rate to be higher in the great towns, excluding London, than in the smaller towns. But on the other hand, London, which has the lowest birth-rate, has also a most satisfactory death-rate, owing, in some degree no doubt, to the great efficiency of its health services, tho last year it was excelled, as the Registrar-General has stated, by the smaller towns with populations ranging from 20,000 to 50,000."

On the whole, the deduction to be drawn from the statistics for 1925 is said to be consolatory, because while the cradles in the homes of all classes of the nation were less frequently occupied, they were more carefully guarded against all the perils which assail infant life. But much still remains to be done, in this respect, this daily believes, and points to the distressing fact that of every 1,000 babies who were welcome last year, no fewer than 75 will have died before they are twelve months old. We read then:

> "In this connection we have once more a curious variation as between London and the great towns. In the metropolis, where the cradles are less well filled, the number of infantile deaths was at the rate of only 67 per 1,000 in 1925, while in the great towns, which embrace the crowded factory towns, the proportion was as high as 79. There is, however, no gainsaying the fact that families to-day are smaller than they were a generation ago. That fact may be attributed to two main causes. In the first place, the standard of comfort which men and women, and perhaps women more than men, demand is higher than it was, and it finds expression in a determination to do the best that they can for their children in the matter of food, clothing, and education. They must have a better chance in life than their parents.
>
> "The aspiration is a worthy one, but if it is to be realized the size of the family must be limited. This tendency is exaggerated by the present scale of taxation, local as well as national, and the higher cost of living. It has become a crippling burden to the bread-winner to balance the family budget, and he has to take far more serious thought of the liabilities he may incur than did his grandfather. It may be urged that these influences are acting unequally on different sections of the community, and that the best and most thrifty citizens, judged by the ordinary standards, are those who have the smallest families. That is an argument which can be prest too far; in the present state of eugenic knowledge, it is exceedingly difficult to dogmatize about anything.
>
> "We may, in any event, take it that we are still far removed from the condition which causes anxiety in France, where the population continues steadily to decline, and we are under no compulsion, fortunately, to contemplate such expedients to encourage parenthood as are being entertained by M. André Michelin, who is paying wages to his workers in accordance with the number of children they have to support. We have gone no farther in that direction than to ease the burden of the income-tax payer and to provide free education and other gratuitous services for families of more modest means. The relation of the national budget to the national birth-rate is, however, a matter which deserves more thought than it usually gets."

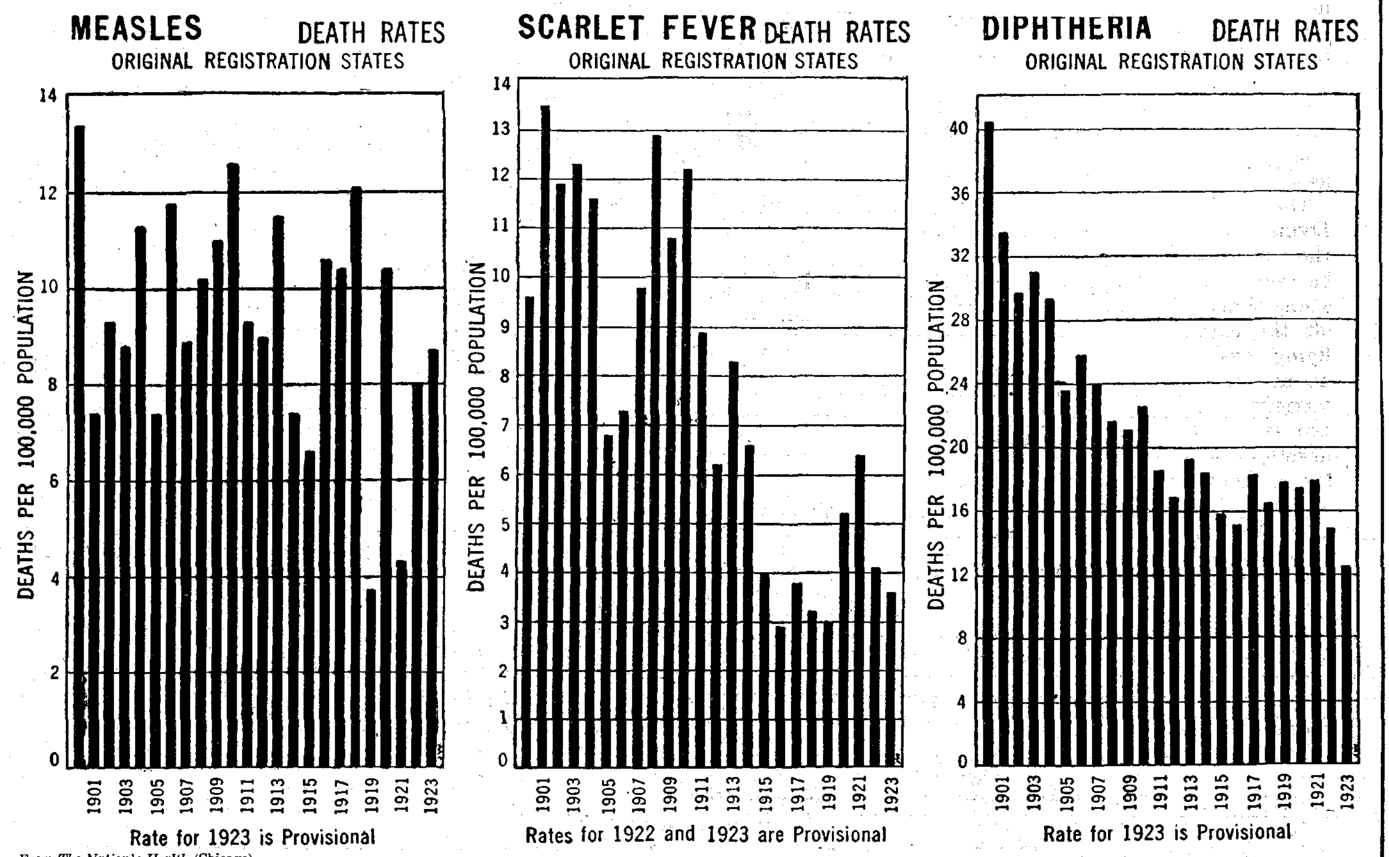
The fact that the birth-rate is so much lower in England is taken by *G. K.'s Weekly* ((London), to be "a fitting sequel to the campaign of Dr. Marie Stopes and her fellow birth-controllers," but this weekly notes rather irately that some medical experts regard the record "with equanimity, if not with delight." It mentions a medical authority in Hampstead as saying it is "more difficult to be born there than anywhere else, and just as difficult to die there," and this weekly continues:

> "When the birth-rate exceeds the death-rate we presume he will be just as contented. And, unless we repent, as individuals and as a nation, this will happen. It will not be enough for the nation as a whole to acknowledge its crime and seek amendment. France has done that, yet the population of France continues to diminish. We may say that only by a miracle can the French and the English be saved from extinction. Our consolation must be that the Russians, the Germans and the Jews are increasing and multiplying, and that there will be plenty of them to run England when the last Englishman, who will have moved to Hampstead, dies. And here we call the attention of our readers to an interesting, perhaps a significant, fact. A great many of those who lecture on birth control are either Jews or Germans. A friend of ours tells us, indeed, that when she was a sister in a London hospital before the war nearly every lecturer on the subject—to whose blasphemies she was compelled to listen—was either a Jew or a German. Anyhow, the Russian Bolsheviks chose a manlier way of limiting our numbers."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

MEASLES-CONTROL NEAR AT HAND

An anti-measles serum, developed by French scientists, promises, according to *The Nation's Health* (Chicago), to make possible the prevention and control of what is now the most serious acute disease in existence. The public welfare administration of Paris has established two centers for the production of this serum and for its application in accordance with the studies of Prof. Léon Bernard and his pupils. Already the work is considered to have demonstrated the effective nature of such preventive work, and no untoward incident or criticism has arisen during its progress. We read:



From *The Nation's Health* (Chicago)

"MEASLES IS THE MOST SERIOUS ACUTE DISEASE IN EXISTENCE"

Attention is called in the accompanying article to the way in which the death-rate for measles is keeping up, while that for other acute diseases, often considered more serious by the general public, is falling off. It will be seen from the diagram that the death-rate for measles in 1923 was about nine per thousand, that of the dreaded scarlet fever only 3½ per thousand, while diphtheria death-rates are showing a slow but steady decline. The charts reproduced on these two pages are taken from the 1925 report of the United States Public Health Service.

"Every one is aware of the preventive properties of the serum of measles convalescents, but heretofore conditions have not been determined controlling the practical application of this property in the prevention of measles, the doses of serum to be injected, the moment at which it must be taken from the convalescent, and the moment at which the serum should be injected into the threatened individual for protective action. The method usually applied has been to inject the serum from the first to the sixth day of incubation. This prevents the impending attack of measles and confers a transient immunity from the disease. M. Robert Debré proposes as an improvement the injection of the serum at the end of the period of incubation. The measles is not prevented, but it appears in a greatly attenuated form. Persistent well-being characterizes the patient throughout, the dreaded complications have never arisen, and a permanent or greatly prolonged immunity results. Experience has not extended over a sufficiently long period for an estimate of statistical results, but Professor Bernard's method has been successfully utilized to prevent epidemics, and the memorandum of Professor Bernard, reported by the health committee of the League of Nations, declares that the practical value of sero-prophylaxis centers is fully proved.

"Measles is the most serious acute disease in existence. In the last twenty-five years, the total mortality due to diphtheria has fallen off in ten of the principal European countries by 67 per cent., scarlet fever mortality by 46 per cent., and whooping-cough by 43 per cent. Mortality from measles over the same period has fallen off only 10 per cent. It is so prevalent that hardly any one in any part of the world can hope to avoid it. The figures adduced recently by *The American Journal of Hygiene* go to show that more than 90 per cent. of urban populations in England, Canada, and the United States contract measles at some period of their lives. In the whole of Europe, with the exception of Russia and the Balkans, measles caused 700,167 deaths in the ten years from 1900 to 1910. In the United States, in the zones subject to notification, measles has caused more than 100,000 deaths in the twenty years from 1901 to 1920.

"The reason the seriousness of measles is not fully appreciated is that the disease has quite a different effect according to the categories of children it attacks. As a general rule, measles is mild in the country and in the small towns. It is much more dangerous in the great crowds of the large city. Thus, in France, measles mortality is three times greater in Paris than in communes of less than 5,000 inhabitants. The dangerous zone within the large towns is among the children of the poorer districts. Measles, always grave in the younger age groups, appears much more frequently in its most virulent forms among

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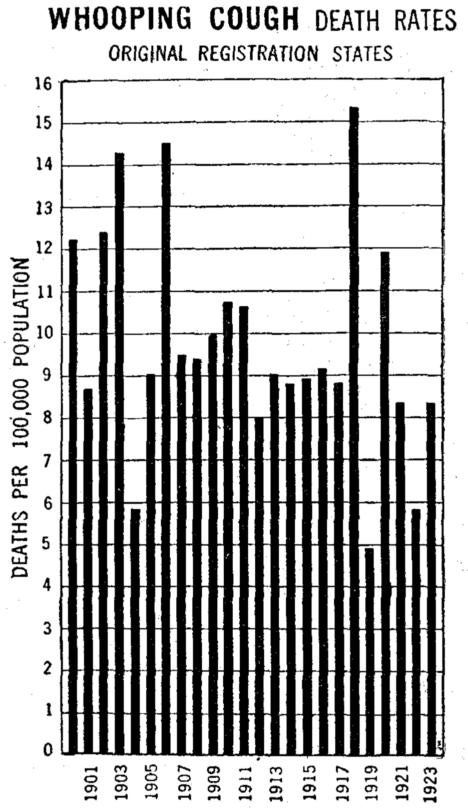
the economic groups whose children live most in crowds from their earliest infancy.

"As a branch of social medicine, therefore, stations for the sero-prophylaxis of measles will have to concentrate their efforts on crowds of small children among the poorer quarters. Their task will be to prevent epidemics in crèches, infant's homes, hospital wards, and children's homes, and to prevent measles among the younger brothers and sisters of children admitted to hospitals suffering from the disease. In order to fulfil this task, laboratories of anti-measles sero-prophylaxis attached to children's hospitals and hospitals for infectious diseases will have to be created. Such laboratories were first established at Munich by Dezwitz, then at New York, and later in various districts in Prussia.

"The two centers now operative in Paris have overcome difficulties that seemed insurmountable in the way of administration, for in the course of their investigations it has developed that the blood and serum of adults having formerly had measles can in many cases be substituted for the serum of recent convalescents. This greatly lessens the handicap of situations where serum may be required in excess of amounts obtainable from measles patients, mostly little children. The new methods of inducing immunity thus involved were considered of sufficient moment by the health committee of the League of Nations to be included in its program of studies and covered in subsequent reports."



Rates for 1922 and 1923 are Provisional

From *The Nation's Health* (Chicago)

LESS DANGEROUS THAN MEASLES

The table shows that despite violent fluctuations the death-rate from whooping-cough shows a distinct tendency to decline.

EVOLUTIONARY "GOLD-MINES"—After a six-month survey of sites connected with man's origin and evolution in India, Ceylon, Java, Australia, and South Africa, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of physical anthropology in the U. S. National Museum at Washington, returned recently with a remarkable collection of evidence which reveals three great regions as undeveloped "gold-mines" for scientific research, we are told in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). We read:

"These regions which show such amazing richness in fossil remains, and in which work is now practically at a standstill, Dr. Hrdlicka declared, are the Siwalik Hills of India, the Solo River valley of Java, and the Taungs-Broken Hill country in South Africa. In the Siwalik Hills, which extend for hundreds of miles, from Cashmir nearly to Burma, he found that five or six species of fossil big apes have been discovered, two or three of which have not yet been described by scientists. These ape-remains are from different geological horizons in this single range of Himalayan foothills, and the surface has hardly been scratched. In the valley of the Solo River, where the famous *Pithecanthropus erectus*, or ape-man's remains, were discovered in 1891, Dr. Hrdlicka found another rich but neglected region. Old and well-preserved fossils are still frequently washed out by the river, and natives sometimes find and sell these, but there is no scientist there to collect them. Another region offering immense possibilities in throwing light upon the origin of man, is at Taungs, and in the Broken Hill country of South Africa. Dr. Hrdlicka found two skeletons of cavemen in this section, where the remains of the mysterious Rhodesian man were originally discovered. Beside inspecting these sites of major importance in connection with man's evolution, Dr. Hrdlicka traveled extensively in India and Australia and made observations upon the people now living in those countries. In various parts of India he found definite traces of negrito blood, and was able to trace the route followed by the ancestors of the negritos of the Philippines in migrations from Africa by way of India. In Tibet he also discovered remarkable American Indian types, showing that they were remnants of the same people who populated America."

RADIUM FROM THE KONGO

THE BELGIAN KONGO has displaced the American West as the world's chief source of radium, according to Dr. Richard B. Moore, former chief chemist of the United States Bureau of Mines. In reporting the results of a survey through the American Chemical Society, Dr. Moore tells us that the deposits of the Kongo are extremely rich, the selected ore now sent to Belgium averaging nearly fifty per cent. of uranium oxid. Uranium is the mother of radium and both are widely distributed in nature. He goes on as reported in a press bulletin issued by the Society:

"On account of the extreme richness of the ore, the Belgians have been able to compete favorably with producers dependent upon other sources of supply, with the result that only a relatively small amount of radium is now extracted outside of Belgium.

"The carnotite deposits of Colorado and Utah were considered extraordinary in the early stages of their development. From 1912 up to a few years ago the carnotite deposits of Utah supplied most of the world's radium.

"Up to 1912 the principal sources of radium were the pitchblende of St. Joachimsthal and the autunite of Portugal. In 1922 the radium ores of the Belgian Kongo were developed to the point of production.

"Undoubtedly the radium deposits of the Belgian Kongo are not only richer, but may be expected to provide an even larger amount of radium than the American ores.

"Pitchblende, an impure uranium oxid carrying traces of a number of metals as impurities, is found in Cornwall, Gilpin County, Colorado; St. Joachimsthal, Czecho-Slovakia; the Belgian Kongo, and other regions.

"Carnotite is confined chiefly to Colorado and Utah, where there are large deposits of low-grade material. These deposits have been the source, up to date, of more than 160 grams of radium element. Autunite is found mainly in Portugal and Australia.

"The element uranium is very widely distributed through the earth's crust, altho it is usually found in relatively small quantities. In only a few localities is there sufficient concentration to give rise to commercial deposits."

The extent of the Belgian output, Dr. Moore says, is kept secret. He estimates that there is at least a possibility of a total production up to date for the whole world of over 300 grams of radium element, altho this figure is probably high. The sulfuric-acid method of treatment is used at Oolen in Belgium, where the plant is situated. The process varies from others on account of the high-grade ores treated. Dr. Moore declares:

"Whereas from 300 to 400 tons of carnotite must be treated in order to obtain one gram of radium, at Oolen less than ten tons are required for this amount of radium.

"This allows a plant arrangement and design which is not possible in other places, the equipment of the plant having been described as being more like a fine kitchen than an actual metallurgical plant.

"This factory began to produce radium in August, 1922, and from that time until the following January its total production was more than 15 grams of radium element. In the following year it is stated that the production averaged four grams per month.

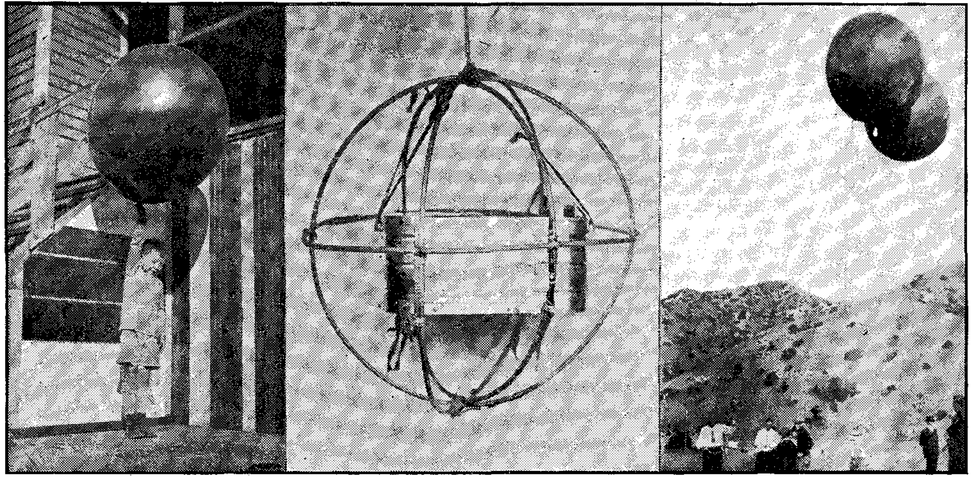
"The Belgians are very loath to give any detailed information concerning their technical methods of production, and just what the total production has been up to date is not known.

"On the basis of four grams a month it would be possible for them to produce up to the end of 1924, 110 grams of radium element. It is not believed, however, that so much production has been actually obtained, because there has not been a sufficient market for this amount.

"On the other hand, it is claimed that considerable stocks have been accumulated. Up to the present, something like 165 grams of radium have been produced from American carnotites, so that we may estimate a possible world production of over 300 grams of radium element."

EXPLORING THE AIR

IN COMMERCIAL FLYING, involving long cross-country flights, which is being developed rapidly, the possession of reliable weather reports is of importance to the aviator. Pilot balloons, we are told by Norman Meadowcroft, writing in *The India Rubber World* (New York), offer a quick and accurate means of determining air conditions before a flight, while sounding balloons enable the making of written records of exploration in the upper air for general information. He goes on:



By courtesy of *The India Rubber World* (New York)

MODERN INSTRUMENTS FOR EXPLORING THE UPPER AIR

At the left is a pilot balloon of the type sent aloft to ascertain currents in the upper atmosphere. The men in the picture at the right are sending up sounding balloons to carry meteorological instruments to heights above the clouds. In the center is shown the framework which carries these instruments.

"Every day, the year around, at meteorological Army and Navy air stations throughout the world rubber pilot or sounding balloons are inflated with hydrogen gas and released in order to ascertain conditions of the atmosphere at varying heights above the earth's surface. These balloons have to be very carefully made in order to withstand the great expansion at several thousand feet above the earth.

"As the balloons rise into rarer or thinner air the contained gas expands, causing a steady stretching of the rubber. In rising, a balloon expands approximately one-thirtieth of its volume every thousand feet, so that at 10,000 feet the gas contained needs one-third more space than it does at the time of release from the ground level; and at 30,000 feet the balloon must be twice as big in volume as its original size. When continued expansion brings a balloon to the limit of its strength the rubber gives way and the balloon bursts.

"Pilot balloons are of a given weight and are inflated with hydrogen gas to an extent which gives them a certain free lift or buoyancy. With this lift known, the rate of ascent is known, and at every thousand feet the angle which the balloon makes with the point of release on the ground, and the direction of travel, are measured by a special theodolite. From the readings of the angles, combined with the computed height of the balloon at each reading, the wind speed and direction may be determined.

"Pilot balloons are usually six inches normal diameter. They are released singly and without any recording apparatus, their use being in finding the wind speed and direction only as high as they can be observed. On going into clouds, for instance, no readings can be taken, but on clear days or with high clouds much valuable information is obtained by their use.

"Altho the average visibility of pilot balloons ends at about 16,000 to 18,000 feet above the earth, they have been observed as high as 49,000 feet. The rate of ascent is around 700 to 800 feet per minute.

"For varying conditions of sky, pilot balloons are made in each of three colors, viz.: plain pará, black and red, the one considered likely to be most visible under the conditions at the time of release being used.

"Sounding balloons are used for carrying meteorological instruments, such as thermometer, barograph, humidity recorder, etc., to heights above the clouds where it may be invisible to any one on the earth. These various instruments are combined in the form of a recording meteorograph, the recording pen of each instrument writing a record on a smoked drum rotated by clockwork. The meteorograph is attached to the inside of a wicker frame or carrier which is suspended below the balloon. A printed card fastened to the carrier gives instructions to the finder how to return it to the station from which it was released.

"Sometimes only one balloon is used, in which case a small parachute between the carrier and the balloon assures a safe landing after the balloon bursts, having reached its limit of expansion at extreme altitude. Two or three balloons are often used together, sometimes with a parachute and sometimes without it. In the latter case one or two of the balloons burst at extreme altitude, the remaining balloon allowing the carrier and meteorograph to descend slowly enough not to be damaged on striking the earth.

"Sounding balloons are twelve inches or more in normal diameter, and their rate of ascent is from 700 to 1,000 feet per minute. Records show that altitudes of 90,000 feet, or 18½ miles, have been reached and 'sounded' by this means. Some balloon clusters have made tremendous speed. One landed at Duncansville, Pennsylvania, 297 miles from the McCook Field Army Airplane Station, only 2½ hours after being launched. One exploration recorded the tremendous cold of 86.9 degrees F. below zero at an altitude of 32,240 feet.

"Not all the meteorographs sent out with pilot balloons are afterward found, of course, for they sometimes land in forests and other wild land as well as in roads and dooryards."

WOMEN STAND COLD BETTER THAN MEN—This has been proved, we are told in the New York *World*, by leading French men and women swimmers. Choosing an unusually cold spell with snow in the streets of Paris, they made several tests there and in the Atlantic on the coast of Brittany. Women won all the tests. We read:

"Not being organized in connection with any sporting event, they have won little attention, but have proved that women can go into colder water and stay longer than men. This, it is found, is due to the finer texture of their muscles, to a delicate layer of fat protecting the body and to a better heart action and supply of blood because of arteries being relatively larger in women than in men. Mlle. Rose Nougaret, without applying any protecting greases, went into the Atlantic swimming comfortably for fifteen minutes in water at the freezing point, whereas none of the men were able to stand more than a few minutes. The men came out blue with cold and with their teeth chattering, while she was fresh, pink and exhilarated. The swimmer, Bonnet, capitulated before his wife in the Seine. He had just won the Christmas swimming cup, but swimming beside his wife on an untimed course he gave up while she was still unaffected. A slight layer of fat was responsible. It was found also he had been unable to throw off body wastes in breathing and from the muscles through the circulation. The tests were arranged because it has been noted during the midsummer across-Paris swimming match that sixty youths were exhausted by the cold, while none of the women contestants was affected."

MILLIKAN'S STORY OF HIS NEW RAYS

RESPONDING TO AN INVITATION of the editor of *The Scientific American* (New York, March) to tell his own story of the "cosmic ray" discovery, regarding which so much has been said recently in the newspaper press, Prof. R. A. Millikan, formerly of the University of Chicago, and now director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics in California, contributes to that paper what must be considered an authoritative account of his work, which appears to have been not so much one of original discovery as of confirmation and extension of the work of others. He seems, however, to have definitely proved that radiation having ten million times the frequency of vibration of light may be added to the growing gamut of ether waves. Professor Millikan's conclusions were first stated at a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences on November 9 last. Newspaper reports, he says, were compiled from hasty notes written out for reporters, and necessarily involved inaccuracies. The account from which we make the subjoined excerpts has thus high value. Writes Dr. Millikan:

"As early as 1903 the British physicists, McLennan and Rutherford, reported that the rate of leak of an entirely enclosed electroscope could be reduced as much as 30 per cent. by surrounding it with walls of iron or lead a couple of inches thick. This proved that the normal leak of an electroscope is due in part to rays that are able to pass through a centimeter or more of lead and then ionize the gas inside of the electroscope. The rays having this property were therefore called 'the penetrating radiation of the atmosphere,' and were at first assumed to be due to radioactive materials in the earth and atmosphere, and this is in fact the origin of the greater part of them.

"In 1910, however, Gockel, a Swiss physicist, took up electroscopes in a balloon to a height of 13,000 feet, and reported that he found 'the penetrating radiation' about as large at this altitude as at the earth's surface despite the fact that if the rays had their origin in radioactive materials in the earth and in the atmosphere they would have been expected to show a decrease with altitude. Between 1911 and 1914, Hess, another Swiss physicist, and Kolhörster, a German physicist, repeated these balloon measurements of Gockel's, Kolhörster ascending to a height of 9 kilometers, or 5.6 miles. Both men reported that they found the penetrating radiation decreasing a trifle for the first mile or so, and then increasing until it reached a value eight times as great as at the surface. This seemed to indicate that the penetrating rays came from outside the earth and were, therefore, of some sort of cosmic origin. If so, it was computed from the Hess and Kolhörster data that the hypothetical rays would have to produce in an enclosed electroscope sent to the top of the atmosphere an ionization at least forty times as great as at the earth's surface.

"In 1915 I made plans to test this point by sending up electroscopes to as near the top of the atmosphere as we might hope to come, but on account of the war it was necessary to postpone further plans in this direction. In the fall of 1921, however, Mr. I. S. Bowen and myself designed, with the aid of the instrument maker, Mr. Julius Pearson, some electroscopes that we succeeded in sending up from Kelly Field, Texas, in the spring of 1922 to altitudes of 15.5 kilometers, or nearly 10 miles. Our results agreed with those of the European observers in indicating a larger ionization inside our electroscopes at high altitudes than at low, but they proved conclusively that the intensity of ionization at high altitudes was not over one-fourth that which had been predicted from the Hess-Kolhörster data. This meant that the rays of cosmic origin, if they existed, were very much harder or more penetrating than the European observers had imagined, or else that the observed ionization was due to materials of some sort existing in the atmosphere itself, in which case it would presumably be of ordinary radioactive origin and hence have the absorption coefficients of ordinary gamma rays.

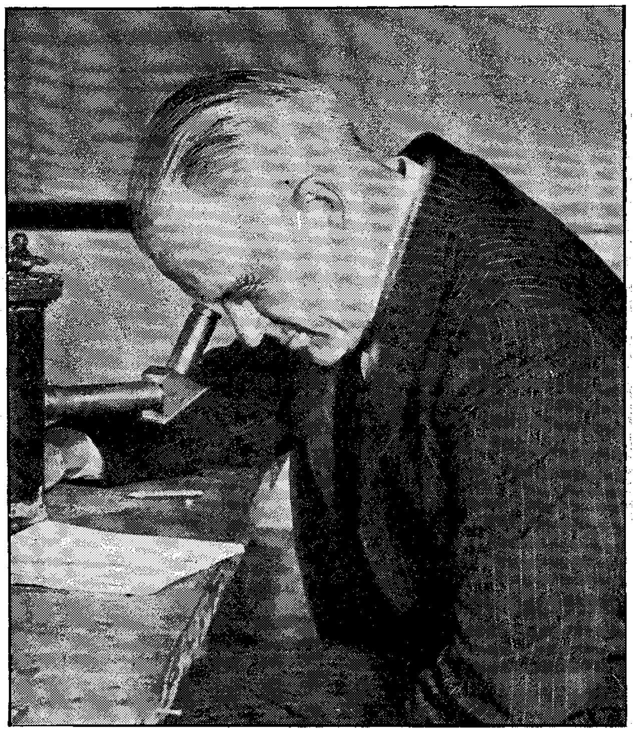
"Accordingly, Dr. Russell Otis and myself, in the summer of 1923, carried 300 pounds of lead and a tank of water to the top of Pike's Peak. These Pike's Peak experiments showed that it was hopeless to attempt to obtain crucial tests as to the existence or non-existence of these hypothetical cosmic rays unless we could go to very high altitudes. The only test which we could think of was to be found in sinking our electroscopes to various depths in snow-fed lakes situated at very great altitudes.

"During the summer just past, Mr. G. Harvey Cameron and myself made somewhat elaborate preparations for making such tests, going first to Muir Lake (altitude 11,800 feet), a beautiful, very deep, snow-fed lake just under the brow of Mount Whitney, the highest peak in the United States. We sought a snow-fed lake because our own preceding underwater experiments had been vitiated by our discovery that the waters were radioactive. The results of our summer's work were, very briefly, as follows:

"At the surface of Lake Muir our electroscopes showed a [definite] rate of discharge. As we sank the electroscope to greater and greater depths this rate decreased continuously down to fifty feet, after which it became constant. This meant that we had obtained thoroughly quantitative evidence for the existence of an extraordinarily penetrating radiation, so hard that, if it came from outside the atmosphere, it required the equivalent of more than six feet of lead to absorb it entirely.

"To get crucial tests as to whether the hard rays were of cosmic origin or not, we next went to another very deep snow-fed lake, Lake Arrowhead, in the San Bernardino Mountains, 300 miles farther south, which has an elevation of 5,125 feet. The atmosphere between the two elevations has an absorbing power for any very penetrating rays equal to about six feet of water. If the rays that we observed at Muir Lake all came in from above, and if there were no rays at all generated in the atmosphere between the two lakes, we expected to find that each electroscope reading at a given depth below the surface in Arrowhead Lake would be the same as the reading at a depth six feet farther down in Lake Muir, the atmosphere between acting merely as an absorbing screen, and as a matter of fact in both our electroscopes we did find this prediction very beautifully verified. Our proof, therefore, is now quite definite that there is an extraordinarily hard radiation coming into our atmosphere from outer space. Further, since at all the altitudes at which we have experimented we find no measurable variation in the intensity of these rays at any time between mid-day and midnight, we conclude that these rays shoot through space equally in all directions.

"By the use of a formula of probable, tho not of certain reliability, we find that our hardest observed rays have a frequency at least fifty times that of the hardest gamma ray, a thousand times that of the average X-ray, and about ten million times that of ordinary light. Our experiments further showed that these rays of cosmic origin are hardened as they go through the atmosphere, just as X-rays are hardened in going through lead, and thus we infer that we are working with a region of spectral frequencies about an octave in width and ten million times above the octave of optical frequencies to which our eyes respond."



P. & A. photograph

HE TELLS US MORE ABOUT HIS NEW RAYS

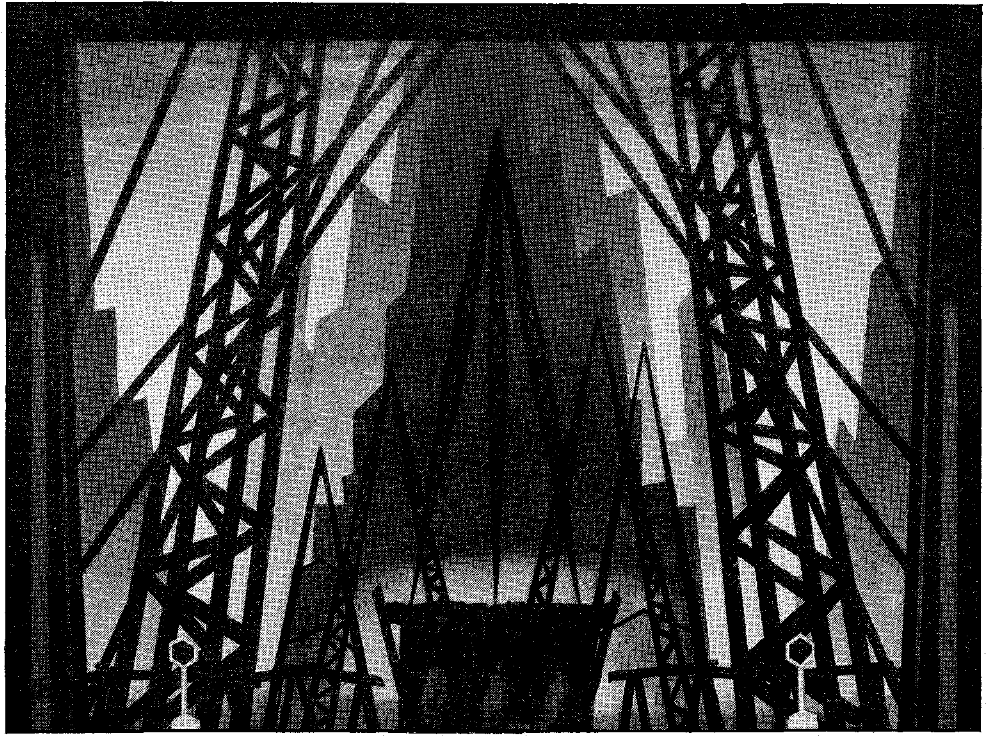
Prof. R. A. Millikan tells in the accompanying article how he proved the existence of the "cosmic ray," a kind of vibration in the ether which has ten million times the vibration frequency of light.

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE DESCENT OF JAZZ UPON OPERA

JAZZ HAS FINALLY EDGED into the two leading opera houses in the land. The Metropolitan has produced a ballet and the Chicago Opera a lyric work. Other efforts indicating the upstruggling of Jazz have been noted in concerts of vocal and instrumental character. John Alden Carpenter's ballet, called "Skyscrapers," carried the syncopated form into the heart of America's most conservative music world and seems to have emerged with a meed of critical approval. It was to be expected that not all of a "Monday night" audience could be held in their seats by the "infliction." Mr. Carpenter insists that his production is not Jazz, but "merely an attempt to picture American life in rhythmic frame." Yet the word is too convenient to be discarded. Mr. Lawrence Gilman of *The Herald Tribune* shows how the compromise was made:



SKYSCRAPERS IN EXCELSIS

Design by Robert Edmond Jones used as a back-drop for John Alden Carpenter's ballet "Skyscrapers"—a "musical commentary" on American life. This design symbolizes "work."

"Mr. Carpenter dreamt of a ballet exprest, for the eye, through a purely native choreography and native settings, exhibited to the accompaniment of a music steeped in popular idioms, tho not enslaved or shackled by them. Therefore, he caused to be summoned, as adjutant for the management of the choreography, the illustrious Mr. Sammy Lee, direct from the revues of Broadway, trailing clouds of glory agleam with the authentic Americanism of Mr. Irving Berlin. Therefore, he called to his aid Mr. Robert Edmond Jones, master of visual beauty, contriver of settings as richly American as a New England landscape or an attack of Moral Indignation. Therefore, he bethought him of that golden symbol of our hopes and dreams, the saxophone, and imported several of them (plus a banjo) into the Metropolitan orchestra—that orchestra once sacred to the Wagner tuba and the solo violin of Thaïs's holy mediationist.

"Mr. Carpenter realized, he says, that to create a musical commentary on contemporary American life without reference to Jazz would be for an American musician a 'difficult if not a painful task.' But the music of 'Skyscrapers' embodies 'an attempt to capture the spirit of Jazz, and fix it in the ordinary orchestral sonority, rather than an attempt to write jazz itself.'"

This "commentary," according to Olga Samaroff of the New York *Evening Post*, goes even deeper; is, to her mind, "a vital expression of fundamental national feeling quite apart from obvious externals." She goes on:

"There is an eternal mystery about what it is that makes a deeply expressive art work different from a merely descriptive one.

"We have had many plays, revues, operettas, movies, all kinds of things filled with local color and sound.

"When Mr. Honegger last season chose the locomotive as a symbol of modern speed and power, of vast distances and their conquest by the ingenuity of man in his symphonic poem, 'Pacific 231' (I hope the number is correct!) all he succeeded in doing, in my opinion, was to produce the suggestion of a literal and noisy locomotive, so far as music could describe it. I remember fiercely resenting being pursued into a symphony concert by a locomotive after endless nights on trains during a concert tour.

"In 'Skyscrapers' just the reverse seems to me to be the case. The different scenes bring before us the familiar sights and sounds of our every-day American life, but transformed through powerful artistic imagination into something intensely suggestive of all the vital forces that lie beneath external things and that are forming our distinctive national life.

"Mr. Carpenter has not crudely sought originality in writing the music, but he has certainly achieved marked individuality. He has used jazz as it should be used. He has not tried to make it a fundamental esthetic of art. He has used it as a vitally distinctive rhythm and color, and given its true nature and scope it has twice the power that it has when an attempt is made to extend that scope beyond its possibilities."

Turning from consideration of the music to what happens on the stage, we read Mr. Gilman again:

"Action of the piece is cheeringly free of anecdote. It proceeds in disdain of plot. There is only a concentrated image of America at Work, projected by Mr. Jones's superb phantasmagoria of steel skeletons and hammering workmen and winking traffic lights and processional slaves of the subway and the time-clock, and, as contrasting middle movement, of America at Play—the eternal Coney Island of the urban proletariat's desirous dreams, with its gigantic lovers' moon, its sideshows, and barkers, its paradisical Ferris Wheel, its merry-go-rounds.

"The designs (with their separating curtains) are brilliant and beautiful and often moving notations, searching and poignant and veraciously tragical, veraciously farcical. They have been admirably realized at the Metropolitan, and Mr. Sammy Lee has wrought effectively in adapting to them the choreographic scenes of the ballet. He was obliged to work with the Metropolitan's regular corps of dancers, steeped in the traditions of operatic ballet, and only occasionally encouraged to peep over the walls of Thebes into the freer domains of 'Petrouchka' and 'Le Coq d'Or.'

"His manipulation of this intractable material has been on the whole remarkably successful. He has brought plasticity out of primness, and has made it yield a measure of fantasy, power and abandon. The group of riveting workmen in the first and last scenes, hard-edged, somber, sinister, is one of the best of these designs. The play scenes are less happily achieved. They lack variety and contrast, and the latter part of the scene in the White City sags and droops a bit. Yet in one aspect of these play scenes the collaborators have been curiously fortunate; whether they sought purposely for it or not, they have conveyed something of the feverish conformity, something of the sense of mechanized joy, that makes the American in his world of Ferris wheels and sideshows and hot dogs so depressing and pathetic an apparition.

"And this note, for us, is the admirable and distinguishing feature of Mr. Carpenter's music. It is not parodistic, it is not cruel, this music of his; it is closer to tragic irony, to a richly compassionate understanding, than we had fancied it would be. We are far indeed in this score from mere brainless travesty. Some of the opening pages are conceived in almost a Stravinskyan vein of mordant grimness."

The Chicago demonstration was a so-called Jazz opera written by W. Franke Harling, of English birth but of Boston residence. It is called "The Light from St. Agnes." The words are by Mrs. Fiske, the actress. It "literally swept the Windy City off its feet," says the Boston *Post*, and Mr. Harling was presented with the David Bispham medal "given to the author of the best musical composition of the year, American with English words." The germ of the story is thus stated:

> "The records of a small community in old Louisiana tell of the life and works of a certain Agnes, who used her great wealth in doing good. On the summit of a hill not far from her home there stood a convent, and to this retreat she retired in the last year of her short life. She built a chapel named for her patron saint, and from this chapel she was buried. Her name and her works are remembered by her townspeople."

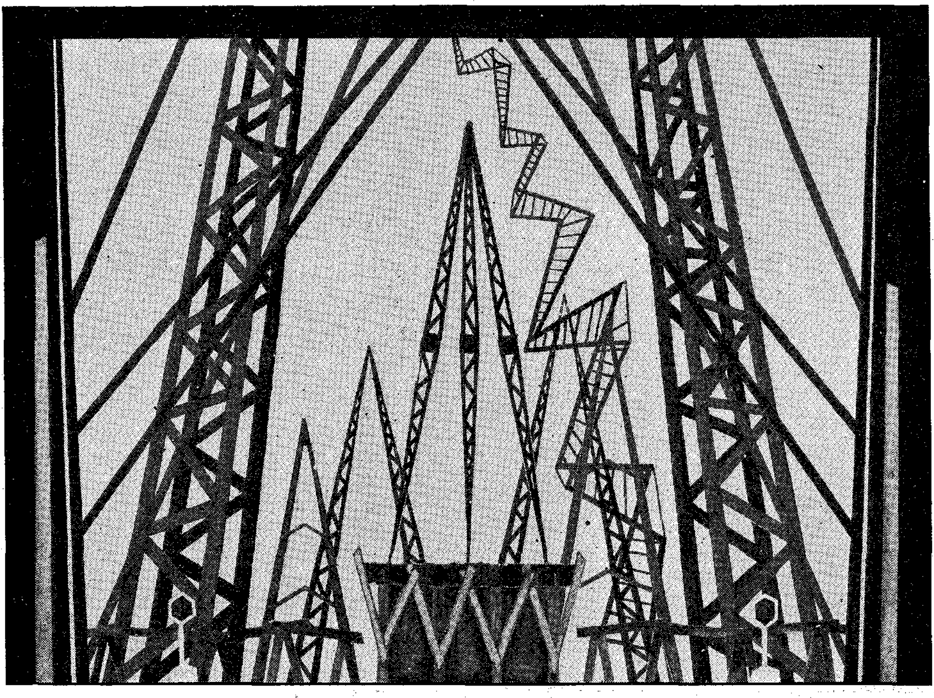
The story savors more of Italian opera and deals with the endeavors of *Agnes* to influence *Toinette*, the leader of a dissolute gang, toward a better life. Not until *Agnes's* death and her last message of supplication to *Toinette* does a change come into the latter's heart. *Toinette* frustrates her lover's attempt to rob the corpse of *Agnes*, and dies at his hands.

The Musical Courier speaks of future Jazz efforts:

> "On the strength of the success of his 'The Light from St. Agnes,' in Chicago, Arthur Hopkins, the New York producer, has just signed W. Franke Harling to write the music of a 'Jazz' opera (whatever that may be) to be called 'Deep River,' with book by Laurence Stallings, co-author of that much-talked-of play, 'What Price Glory?' Mr. Stallings is a Georgian, and tho Mr. Harling is an Englishman by birth, his residence has been with us since he was four years old, which ought to make him a pretty good American. One of the typically American things about the announcement is that tho the book is not yet completed and no single note of the music written, Mr. Hopkins expects to produce the work complete next season. Rossini, it is true, wrote the 'Barber of Seville' in something under three weeks, but things were simpler then.
>
> "Deems Taylor, by the way, has moved back to New York and is living quietly here, busy on the score of the opera which the Metropolitan commissioned. It is an open secret that the book is by no less a figure in our literary world than Edna St. Vincent Millay."

Mr. Harling is quoted by the New York *Evening Post* concerning his faith and his ambitions:

> "'Jazz is the only real American music, and being a real American myself, I naturally want to compose American opera.'



CONEY ISLAND IN THE ABSTRACT

Mr. Jones produces this design as a background for the "pleasure" time of American life. Any "Coney Island" in any city is here symbolized. Note the identical lattice features in the two designs.

> "Harling, who introduced the moan of the saxophone and the twang of the banjo into his operatic score, said he believed 'tinpan alley' had done more for music in this country than all the serious composers.
>
> "'The latter are the imitators of the classical, but the work of Irving Berlin and George Gershwin is the rhythmical and melodic expression of life in the modern United States.'
>
> "In the new art form fox-trot time could not be used throughout because of monotony, but the composer said that wherever he could introduce rag-time he would do so, and that the theme of the whole opera would be woven around Jazz."

THE COVER—One of our painters who has caught a distinctly American note in his landscape art is Maurice Braun, the artist of this week's cover. It is worth noting that if any ancestral memories came down through his Hungarian descent, for he was born in Nagy Bittse in 1877, they have been practically eliminated in the last forty-six years, for that period covers his American experience. He has lived on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and has absorbed the peculiar character of the landscape of each section. His method of approach, says Helen Comstock in *The International Studio*, "involves an unusual effacing of himself from his work, of his personal mood, as well as an earnest effort to let nature speak for herself. He has been able to get at fundamental qualities because he is not burdened with the idea that art is solely 'a way of looking at things' and that nature only provides a theme." Of course he has returned to Europe at various times, particularly during his early periods of study. His travels were for observation. Many of his canvases reflect scenes of our extreme Western country and numerous examples hang in the Municipal collection of Phœnix, Arizona, and the San Diego Museum. In the East he is identified with the Lyme Artist Colony.

CHEERFUL PEASANT POETS OF RUSSIA

THE SOVIET REVOLUTION in Russia has cheered up the peasant poet, whatever else it has done. In the era immediately preceding the revolution the poets who sprang from the soil were a doleful lot. Their tone was lugubrious and in their lamenting verses they continually deplored the miserable conditions of the "poor people" and their "bitter fate." They sung also of calm submission and patient resignation to the tragic fate of peasant life. But totally different, says Mr. George Z. Patrick, in *The Slavonic Review*, is the spirit of the peasant party of to-day. "The revolution of 1917 has inspired the peasant poets with a new faith in the future, and they feel, quite in the spirit of the new age, that they have risen high above the despondency of the past and its patient abandonment to fate." We are given some specimens:

Courtesy of *The Boston Post*

SWEPT CHICAGO OFF ITS FEET

Did W. Franke Harling, composer of the jazz opera, "The Light from St. Agnes," noticed on the previous pages.

"No longer is there despair in their poetry, no more lamentation, no more dark colors, but brightness, courage, determination, and hope. The peasant poet of the Volga, P. V. Oreshin, sings:

Away with the sorrowful brow,
From now on I am bright and courageous.
Over all whirlpools, abysses, and precipices
The Angel of Freedom has flown.
Over every peasant hut there is joy;
Over every hut is hopeful dream,
And the wind of pale-faced night
Kisses blood-red lips.

"Another poet, Shiryavets, addresses himself to Russia and his fellow peasants in the following encouraging words:

Enough of suffering and bending!
Rise, beloved, in all your height,
Behold, the brightest dawn
Has dissolved the darkness of night
To be always sorrowful is not for you,
To you a bright road is due

"The contemporary peasant poets recoil from the patient resignation of their pre-revolutionary forerunners who used to sing:

O my fate,
Fate of the poor,
How hard and bitter,
How hard and joyless
You are!
. . . . . .
O my sorrow, my little sorrow,
Such must be my fate. . . . [Surikov.]

"Far from such sadness, the peasant poets of to-day feel that they are incorporated in the new age and are a necessary part of it, and they boldly and joyfully adjust the beat of their verse to the beat of their era.

Not with the moans of my fathers
Shall my song resound;
But with the force of thunder
It shall fly over the earth,
Not as an inarticulate slave
Continually cursing his life,
But as a free eagle
Will I sing my song.

"So we see that, while the voice of the pre-revolutionary peasant poets was becoming ever more lifeless and languid, ever more despondent and disheartened, the voice of the contemporary peasant poets has been growing ever more resonant and vigorous, ever more bold and forceful. The spirit of post-revolutionary peasant poetry is not despondent, but joyful, and it freshens and quickens the blood till life takes on brighter colors than it ever had before."

Most striking of all is the fact that the Revolution did not destroy the deeply religious attitude and the faithfulness to old traditions which had nourished the peasant soul for centuries. The proletarian poets evince a materialistic point of view directly opposed to the spiritual tone of the peasants:

"The Russian peasants have always been profoundly religious, and through centuries of hardships and privations they have been supported by the faith that Christ is with those who suffer most. It is significant that this religious faith is still alive, is still being proclaimed aloud, even after the days of the revolution. It shows that his religious faith and emotion are too close to the heart of the Russian peasant to be touched by any external attack.

"Christ never leaves the peasants, they see him everywhere.

I meet him in the church, on the road
In the guise of a beggar, in rags and in dust. . . .
[Kluyev.]

Christ was walking through the villages
In white, silvery attire. . . . [Oreshin.]

"The saints, too, dwell among the peasants. They walk through the fields and share all the earthly pain, all the miseries and sorrows, that fall to the lot of the peasants.

Our little father Nicholas
In a coarse gray coat
Is walking through the fields.
. . . . . .
Each morning with bitter tears
He weeps over Russia. . . . [Oreshin.]

"The 'little father Nicholas' is with those who 'were born in chains and who will die free.' He takes a practical part in the peasant's fight for land and freedom.

Through the fields walks
Upright Saint Nicholas.
The image vestments, like the redness of dawn,
Are seen in the villages.
The saint is walking through the fields
Gathering his fellow soldiers:
—Come out into the open fields,
Russia of mine, my beloved!
The executioner's block and noose
Have disappeared from the field for ever.
Glory to those who fell for freedom,
For holy freedom. [Oreshin, "Red Russia."]

"Each peasant poet pictures Christ and the saints from his own angle of vision, but all express the same austere faith which has its roots in the vigorous, fruitful Russian soil. All these poets show a strong attachment to tradition, and most of their poems bear the unmistakable stamp of the legends and folk tales of the past. The poet Oreshin is quite right when he says,

Imperishable in the Russian soul
Are the psalms of our fathers and forefathers

because the 'Russian soul,' that is, the Russian peasant, clings firmly both to his faith and to his traditions.

"The religious feeling of the peasant is so deep that even the rebels among them listen to the hymns of the angels and raising their eyes to heaven, say:

The healing cross
Is our guide and our will
. . . .
We are fellow brothers of Christ.

"The attitude of the peasant poets toward the revolution can be summed up in the following two lines of Oreshin:

Land and freedom are finer than gold,
Land and freedom is our motto.

"Many of the events of the revolution have struck a sympathetic chord in the souls of the peasant poets, and they have responded with many beautiful songs.

How can one refrain from praying and singing
When everything around us sings?
The forest and the meadow, the stream and the birds,
All are smiling like friends. [Klychkov.]

"Yet one feels that the peasant poets do not sing the revolution and the communistic state with all their hearts and minds as the proletarian poets do. There is, no doubt, enthusiasm in the peasant songs of the revolution, but there are no sweeping gestures, no empty phrases, no bitterness against their fellow countrymen who belong to other social classes. There is no desire for unceasing battle, destruction, and civil war, but rather a wish to forget the horrors of the revolution.

> A voice entreats us and teaches us
> To think and to comprehend.
> We have not come into the world to destroy
> But to love and to trust. [Esenin.]

The last one quoted is the hapless poet who, after his marriage to Isadora Duncan and a visit to this country, returned to his native land and recently committed suicide after falling into dissipation.

BAD MANNERS OF THE INTELLIGENCE

"WHAT'S THE MATTER with Kansas?" used to be a sort of slogan directing the attention to that great State. The phrase has now been turned into, "What's the matter with all of us?" The occasion is the report from Los Angeles that the actors in O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms," playing there, were put under arrest and each made to post a bail of $50. The charge came from several ministers, who found the play "obscene and indecent." Its defense, oddly enough, comes from Boston, where certain strictures, not so drastic, were not long ago administered to "What Price Glory?" It is the Boston *Daily Globe*, which moralizes over the Los Angeles affair, and the writer thereof is that pseudonymous editorialist, "Uncle Dudley." It is not so much O'Neill's play that concerns him. Trusting to this community's tolerance he observes that the play "did, to be sure, exceed what some people conceived to be the pale of edification, but if any grave damage resulted from its long sojourn in a New York playhouse it has yet to be reported." While the clergy and police of Los Angeles are dealing with the O'Neill play, "Uncle Dudley" seeks to find out what has become of that reliable and homely American recipe for dealing with an article of dubious worth, "give it plenty of rope and it will hang itself." His observations may find a variety of applications to items of current daily news:

"Among people of breeding there exists a general understanding that one is not to pick up one's soup plate in both hands and drink out of it. This understanding is known as 'table manners.' Among people of intelligence there exists a similar understanding that when a spokesman or an author voices opinions sharply antagonistic to your own, you do not make a spring for him and bury your teeth in his throat; you do not even call him a yellow dog and telephone the police; you listen respectfully until he has finished speaking, and then express your counter-opinion, presumably with courtesy. If you have been caught off your guard on your emotional side and angered by what he has said, you wait until you can cool down before you reply. Or, if his opinions are extravagant and unjust, perhaps you are wise enough to know that no reply is necessary. . . . These are the table manners of the intellect.

"We Americans need to learn them. The dignity, even the good name, of our public life is suffering from the lack of them. Within the last two weeks several such incidents, displaying our meddlesome intolerance, have caused our table manners of mental enlightenment to appear in a posture far from flattering.

"What ails us? What are we afraid of? Contamination of our morals? If so, since when have people of strong moral fiber preserved their purity by means of excessive zeal in scrutinizing the conduct of their neighbors? Do we dread a shattering of our institutions? Are our institutions, then, so flimsy that a breath of criticism may blow them away? One seems to remember that the men who founded these institutions of ours were not so thin-skinned. Men who, in an age of monarchy, can wage a war of revolution and found a republic, are made of sterner stuff. These sturdy intellectual pioneers, who landed within a mile or two of Mr. O'Neill's study at Provincetown, and who bore in their loins the seeds of a daring political experiment, were not men to cower from the rough winds of adverse opinion or to quail from gold adventures in the uncharted seas of political thought."

NOT IN A MUSIC HALL, BUT IN THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

Dancers in Carpenter's ballet, "Skyscrapers," exploiting the rhythm of modern American life.

This timidity of Americans when brought into contact with new and strange ideas, says this veteran editorial writer, has repeatedly been noticed as one of the peculiar and not very noble traits of our national mind. And he asserts it has of late been growing more pronounced.

"It is more than bad manners. It is bad sportsmanship. If I insist on the right to have my say but refuse to listen to you, or even let you speak, what am I doing but demanding that I be adjudged winner of the game without even so much as having allowed you to play?

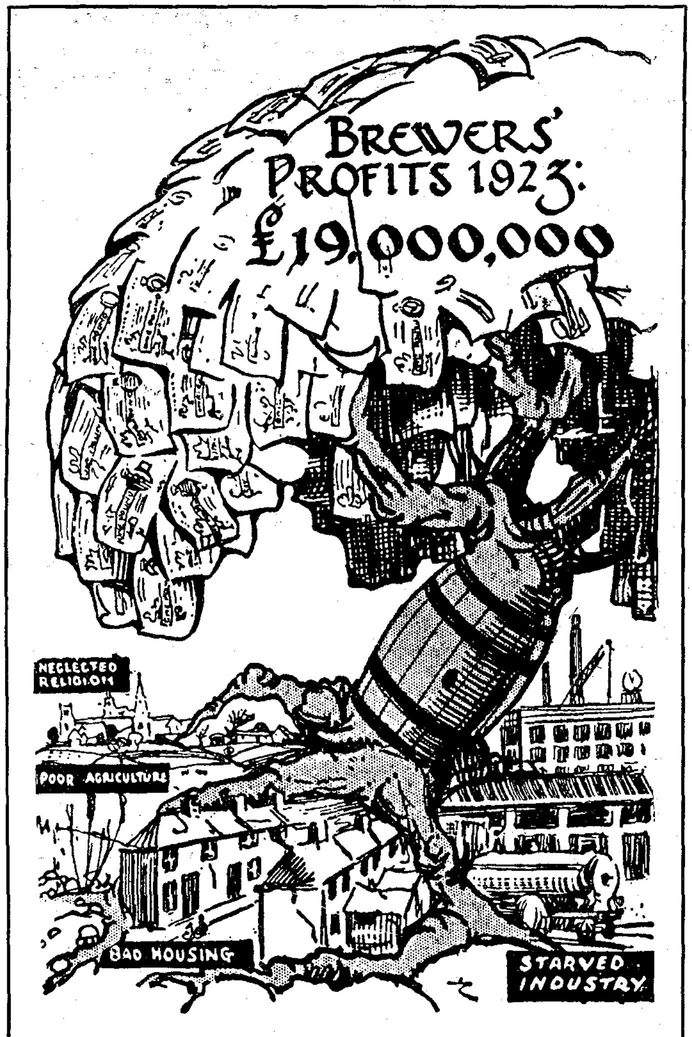
"Where did this queer intellectual timidity come from: How did we acquire a species of sportsmanship so juvenile? Mr. John Jay Chapman, in his 'Life of William Lloyd Garrison,' the antislavery agitator, suggests an explanation that is interesting. It came, he thinks, from the compromise on the question of slavery which the original framers of the American Constitution were obliged to write into that document in order to obtain the adherence of the Southern States. For fifty years—until Lloyd Garrison blew the lid off—it became a gospel of hush! that you must not breathe a word against this instrument of the fundamental law of our land lest in so doing you offend the Slave States and so ditch the whole machine.

"How that compromise and that timidity ended we all know. In the long run they availed nothing. Both were expiated in the Nation's blood. Yet it would certainly seem as tho the evil heritage of that moral and intellectual timidity—not to call it by a harsher name—had lasted on into our own time, to harass and humiliate us with repeated exhibitions of these bad table manners of the intelligence."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

"WET" ENGLAND AIDING "DRY" AMERICA

THO THE BREWERY is still a mighty institution in England and the pub the favorite fount at which the English slake their thirst, an English mass-meeting recently avowed its shame at the report that in the last six months of 1925 twenty out of twenty-four rum ships seized by the American authorities flew the British flag. The meeting was held in the Church House, under the shadow of Westminster Abbey. The chairman was the Bishop of London, who said that it was called not to express any view about Prohibition, but to frame a response to the appeal sent abroad some time ago by the American Citizens' Committee of One Thousand, asking the aid of Christians in other countries in repressing rum-smuggling into America. The Bishop of London is quoted in press dispatches as saying that many lies doubtless had been told to the English about American Prohibition, and that there is not the slightest doubt that the industrial output of America has increased and public health improved. "You can not think anything of those silly little fools who swagger at dances with brandy flasks," he is quoted as saying. "That's mere bravado. You have to look at the great broad effect upon the whole nation." At the time of the meeting the news of the rescue of the crew of the British freighter *Antinoe* by the crew of the *President Roosevelt* had swept across England and stirred the people to their depths. "Let us," said the Bishop, "make some adequate return." The meeting approved the following response to the American appeal, moved by Lord Parmoor, who was Lord President of the Council in the MacDonald Government:



THE STRANGLE-HOLD

A temperance poster used in Great Britain.

> "You have taken a stand regarding the liquor traffic which has aroused wide-spread interest. Safeguarding your national Constitution is your inalienable right, and that any British citizens for financial gain should have taken any part whatsoever in invading the sanctity of your laws has aroused in this country wide-spread indignation.
>
> "As you are aware, the governments of the British Commonwealth have done something to assist in frustrating these attempts. The treaty extending the limit of your right to search was a recognition of our common responsibility, but we share with you the feeling that nothing should be left undone to reduce still further the evils to which you call attention."

From Sir Austen Chamberlain came the message that the British Government is doing all in its power to assist the United States Government in suppressing the rum traffic, "of which His Majesty's Government entirely disapprove." But England itself, according to an unofficial observer, appears to be as far from Prohibition as it was when wassail was brewed in every home. When Ernest W. Mandeville, who has done extensive work in investigating Prohibition and the liquor traffic on both sides of the Atlantic, sailed for England to investigate the liquor situation in Great Britain, he was, because of the evils which had traveled in its train, "somewhat disillusioned about the promised benefits which were to come from Prohibition," and "none too pleased with America's handling of the liquor problem." He had heard how much better the problem was handled in Great Britain than in the United States, and was "quite willing to be convinced." But what he saw did not measure up to what he had heard. It appeared to be the difference between fact and fiction. He writes of it in an article appearing in the Methodist *Christian Advocate.* In England, he writes, "there seems to be no hope" for Prohibition. He reports that the distilling business is one of the most respectable institutions in Great Britain, that churches and schools invest their funds in the large liquor companies, and that both the clergy and the nobility are financially interested and therefore eager to see a brisk business. The social and political influence of the "trade," he reports, is enormous. The ruling Conservative party, tho it has temperance sympathizers in its ranks, dares not move against the liquor trade. In fact, it is commonly believed that the "trade" could smash any political party that opposed it. The very first glimpse showed him a worse state of affairs than exists in America. After several weeks of investigation in various centers and in all walks of society, he "became firmly convinced that American Prohibition, with all its faults, is vastly superior to the domination of the liquor trade in England and the booze-sodden masses developed (and ever developing) by that trade." Mr. Mandeville reports:

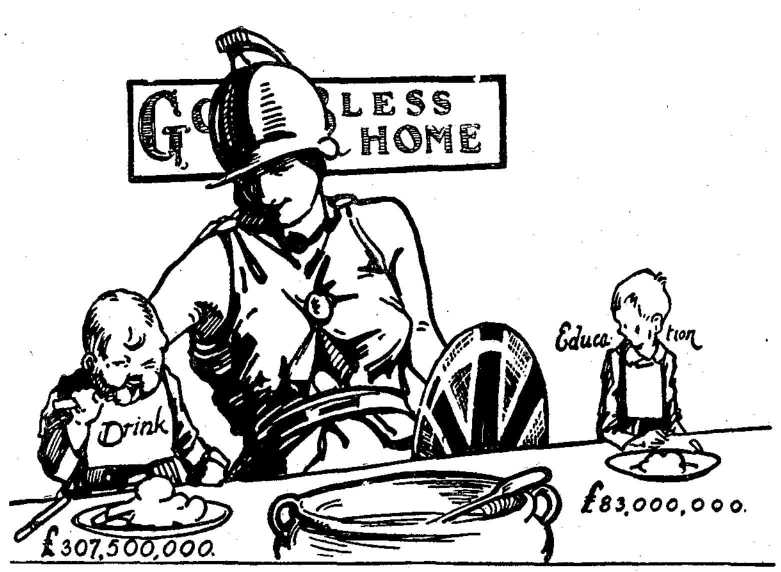
> "The degenerate, alcohol-soaked faces of the hundreds of shambling people that a stroller sees on the streets of London, especially in the poorer districts, makes one thankful for American conditions even with the bootleg evils."

Several temperance societies are working along the lines adopted years ago by our Anti-Saloon League, but they are reported to be fighting each other as much as they are fighting the liquor traffic, and for this reason, writes Mr. Mandeville, "they have as yet made very little impression upon the minds of the British public." The liquor trade, on the other hand, is organizing societies, too, matching a pro-liquor society for every temperance association. Mr. Mandeville asked many English people in various walks of life, from clerks to cabinet ministers and religious leaders, what chance there is of Prohibition coming to England, and he reports:

"They all seemed to be of one mind in answering, 'Great Britain is not yet ready for Prohibition. There isn't any chance of its coming yet awhile.'

"The probable time when England will turn toward prohibitory liquor laws is when America definitely proves the economic benefits thereof. Britain will then awake to the fact that they are lagging behind, and as a matter of business they will seriously consider whether or not they can afford to let the United States get so far ahead of them industrially and economically.

"The yearly drink bill of England now totals $1,770,000,000. Allowing for the non-drinkers, this means about $40 for each individual. It is estimated that nine-tenths of the ten million British families drink beer. I can well believe that the percentage is this high. No one seems to drink water with his meals. If water is asked for, the diner is immediately marked as an American. About 930,000,000 gallons of beer are consumed annually, or, in other words, one hundred gallons per family, an average of two gallons per week. British statisticians estimate that the average family spends about $175 each year for drink. When one considers that the average workingman there earns only fifteen dollars or less per week, one can understand how much the family has to do without in order that they may have alcohol."



WHAT ARE YOU ABOUT, MOTHER BRITANNIA?

A POSTER VISUALIZING THE BRITISH DRINK BILL

"For every £1 spent in making the child fit for his place in the world, we spent £3 14s. in making the world less fit for the child."

The filth and squalor in the English slums are said to be much worse than in American slums. Moreover:

"Children are sent to work at a much earlier age than in this country. For the amount of money spent on drink each year four hundred thousand large houses could be built annually; thus in a short time the overcrowded slums could be swept away. Three and one-half pounds are spent on liquor to every pound spent on State education. If the educational appropriations were increased by the money now paid to the national drink bills, every child in Great Britain could be given a decent chance in this world.

"In a primarily manufacturing nation useful industries are languishing, two millions of men are out of work, while the brewing and distilling businesses are running full tilt with ever increasing profits.

"As I walked through the streets of London I saw men and women crowding into the public houses (counter saloons) in almost every block, sometimes two or three to the block. These public houses, or 'pubs,' are usually reminiscent of our old-time saloon barroom, tho they are much dirtier, and there are no conveniences for the patrons. In the evening rush hours a good portion of the customers have to stand outside on the street curb to drain the glass for which they have pushed their way through the crowd. It is not unusual to see children accompanying their parents to the pubs, and a movement is now on foot to 'improve' the public houses so that there will be an added room where children can be admitted, food served, and games played."

A UNITED CHURCH FOR CHINA

CHINA WELCOMES CHRISTIANITY, but has no room for denominations. Moreover, she wants a church of her very own, purse-free and policy-free. This position is being continually strest by observers who have lived and served in China, as, for instance, by Robert E. Lewis, who was quoted in these pages February 27. Now comes a similar statement by the Rev. F. W. S. O'Neill, an Irish Presbyterian minister, who has served twenty-eight years in China and is now assistant to a Chinese pastor. It is as assistant that he would have the Western Church act toward the church in the reawakening country of the East. In "The Quest for God in China" (Doran), a study of comparative religion and Christian missions in China, Mr. O'Neill quotes Dr. C. I. Cheng, Chairman of the National Christian Conference at Shanghai, 1922, as saying that the Chinese are much bewildered by the 140 autonomous missionary societies working in various parts of China at the present time. The denominational differences are being emphasized to the extent that the members of one society or Church are incapable of working in unity and harmony with those of another. "Chinese Christians," says Dr. Cheng, as the author quotes him, "welcome union in every possible way, and are only held back from much closer union by the inability of their missionary friends to go with them." The only kind of church that stirs them, writes Mr. O'Neill, is a National Church, the name for which is "Chung-hua Chi-tu Chiao-hui," that is, "The Christian Church of China."

While the Church of China, Catholic and Protestant—comprising less than 1 per cent. of the population—is not yet fully awake to its responsibility for completing the gigantic task which the foreign missionaries have begun, notes Mr. O'Neill, it has taken a long first step to that great end. That step was taken at the National Christian Conference of 1922, after Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., had fashioned a first-rate instrument with which to build, or rather to hew the materials for building, a unified Church of China. This implement was the Continuation Committee, which produced the epoch-making Conference which gave the Chinese an equality of representation with the foreigners. The principal achievement of 1922 was, we are told, to frame a careful piece of scaffolding—the National Christian Council, the majority of whose hundred members are Chinese. No less significant, continues the author, was the "Message of the Church," composed by a commission without one foreign member, and he tells us:

"The Message, which created a profound impression, was not meant to be a formal creed, but, instead, a rousing prophetic call, first to the Christians of China to consecrate themselves in order to win their country for the Master, and then to non-Christians, urging them to taste and see that God is good. Here are a few of the utterances from the Message which heralded the coming of the Church: 'We appeal to all those who love the same Lord to follow His command and be united into one Church, catholic and indivisible, for the salvation of China.' 'We wish to voice the sentiment of our people that the wholesale, uncritical acceptance of the traditions, forms and organizations of the West and the slavish imitation of these are not conducive to the building of a permanent genuine Christian Church in China.' 'We of the Church confess our failure to stay the hands of the so-called Christian governments of the West in their unchristian exploitation of and aggression upon the sovereignty of China.' 'We call upon all Chinese Christian pastors and other teachers to Christianize the rapidly developing national consciousness, that we as a nation may be a witness to the whole world of the wonderful gift of the peace-loving nature with which God has endowed our race.' 'If we are to accomplish the creation of a new society, we must pass through many tribulations; but we believe that at the close of the day love will conquer evil, light will conquer darkness, and the Heavenly Kingdom of Christ will universally prevail.'

"The Spirit of God, who mightily sustained the faith and courage of the martyrs of 1900, has been at work, unremittingly, triumphantly, before our eyes ever since that time. Cleansed from within, strengthened by Western reenforcements, growing in generosity and evangelistic zeal, the young Church of the Republic faces now the hardest tasks of all. To the divided West she cries in piercing tones: 'For the love of Christ, hinder not our scattered fragments from becoming one.' With the teeming millions of her own vast land, she pleads: 'Arise, leave your husks, and come home to Shang Ti, the God worshiped in ignorance by our ancestors of old.' For a Church so molded by the Spirit of the Father can we refuse our best? Can we hesitate to relinquish to such a Church the control of policy and purse, at the beginning committed to the pioneers from America and Europe? Is the missionary justified in regarding himself in any other light than that of an assistant to his Chinese junior colleagues in the ministry?"

THE REFUGEES IN THE RELIGIOUS WAR

THE NON-COMBATANT is the chief sufferer in any conflict, whether it is a war between nations or a conflict between religious beliefs. The combatants have the joy of the conflict, the thrill of being under fire. But the non-combatant knows only the difficulties and sorrows of hopeless waiting. Yet, we are told, it is he who returns in the end to rebuild the waste places, to rehabilitate the home, to sow again where the shells have ripped the earth. So with the non-combatants in the present theological conflict. When the last shot has been fired and peace comes again to the battle-field, the non-combatant will return to rebuild the broken walls of his church. It is of the non-combatants, or religious refugees in the war between the Modernists and the Fundamentalists that Gerald W. Johnson writes in *The Century Magazine.* Mr. Johnson, a native North Carolinian, former newspaper writer and editor, World War veteran, and now professor of journalism in the University of North Carolina, depicts the Modernist professor as one who, seeing ruin rising before him, "feels every emotion except sorrow. The Fundamentalist who sees hell opening at his children's feet is not acquainted with grief. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, the war-horse saith among the trumpets, 'Ha, ha!'" We all know, says Mr. Johnson, that the profoundest suffering is not to be found in the shell-whipt field where the infantrymen are dropping faster than one can count, or even in the hospitals where the wreckage of the battle is swept up. "The most hopeless misery is to be found along roads bordered with clocks and cradles and bundles tied up in quilts. From the first shot it matters not who wins the war; they are certain to lose it. They march forever and never fight. They bear all hardships and no medals." So with the refugees of the present religious war. For instance, Mr. Johnson says he could name a certain ecclesiastic who is typical—"an intelligent clergyman, which in the South at least, is not yet a contradiction in terms." He has something of the mystic in him, which is not incompatible with intelligence but is the equivalent of flat feet so far as the present religious combat is concerned. He is unfit for service.

But, non-combatant that he is, he goes on about his business of trying to salvage souls, while watching his interests being knocked to pieces by the combatants. He "looks on, frantic but helpless, while collections dwindle, attendance dwindles, interest in the work of the Church dwindles steadily toward the vanishing point." It may well be, in the end, says Mr. Johnson, that the shooting up of this farmstead is wholly inconsequential.

"But that point of view is absolutely unattainable by the distracted owner as he watches the roof go up and the walls come down. He was engaged, a few years ago, in building hospitals, in endowing schools, in establishing and maintaining churches in remote and poverty-stricken communities. Delusion or not, it is his firm belief that when the physically lame walk, the mentally blind receive their sight, and the poor have the gospel preached to them, the work is both good and important. At present he is engaged in stopping prospective enlargements of hospitals, in narrowing and reducing the curricula of schools, in closing churches in fields that have been fruitful, all in order to bring his expenditures within his narrowing income. Even since this war waxed furious some have continued faithful, which means that some hospitals can be kept open, some schools can be maintained, some missionary preachers can be kept at their posts. In a desperate endeavor to save the largest possible proportion of the work, my friend is working at a pace that means hardened arteries and frayed nerves. His sleep decreases as his gray hairs increase. At any moment he may become a casualty on the field.

"As it happens, the militant members of this cleric's sect are largely enlisted under the Fundamentalist banner, and they have scant sympathy to waste on him. He stands by the side of the road, guarding his clock and his cradle and his quiltful of pitiful odds and ends, wringing his hands as the troops march by. Perhaps they do not actually jeer him, but they certainly do not cheer him. Their thoughts are tinged with scorn. He has little to do, they think, to be fussing about collections when the army is on the march to make the world safe for theocracy.

"If a Modernist detachment passed, it would be no better. This fellow, they would say, claims to be an orthodox Christian, but he will not even stand up and fight us. All he can think of is the effect of the war on the worldly affairs of his church, and the disaster to his finances and his organization fills his mind to the complete exclusion of higher considerations. A priestly politician. A sanctified opportunist. A spiritual father without as much spirituality as a bacteriologist or a psychiatrist. Faugh!

"So there my friend the ecclesiastic stands, target for the contempt of both sides. Stronger is the contempt of the complete cynic, who understands what is in his mind and acquits him readily enough of sordid aims, but sees in him only a pathetic imbecile, suffering horribly in his effort to preserve something for the benefit of war-crazed fools who, if they ever come back, will never give him a word of thanks for his trouble."

But it must be taken into consideration, writes Mr. Johnson, that the refugees return.

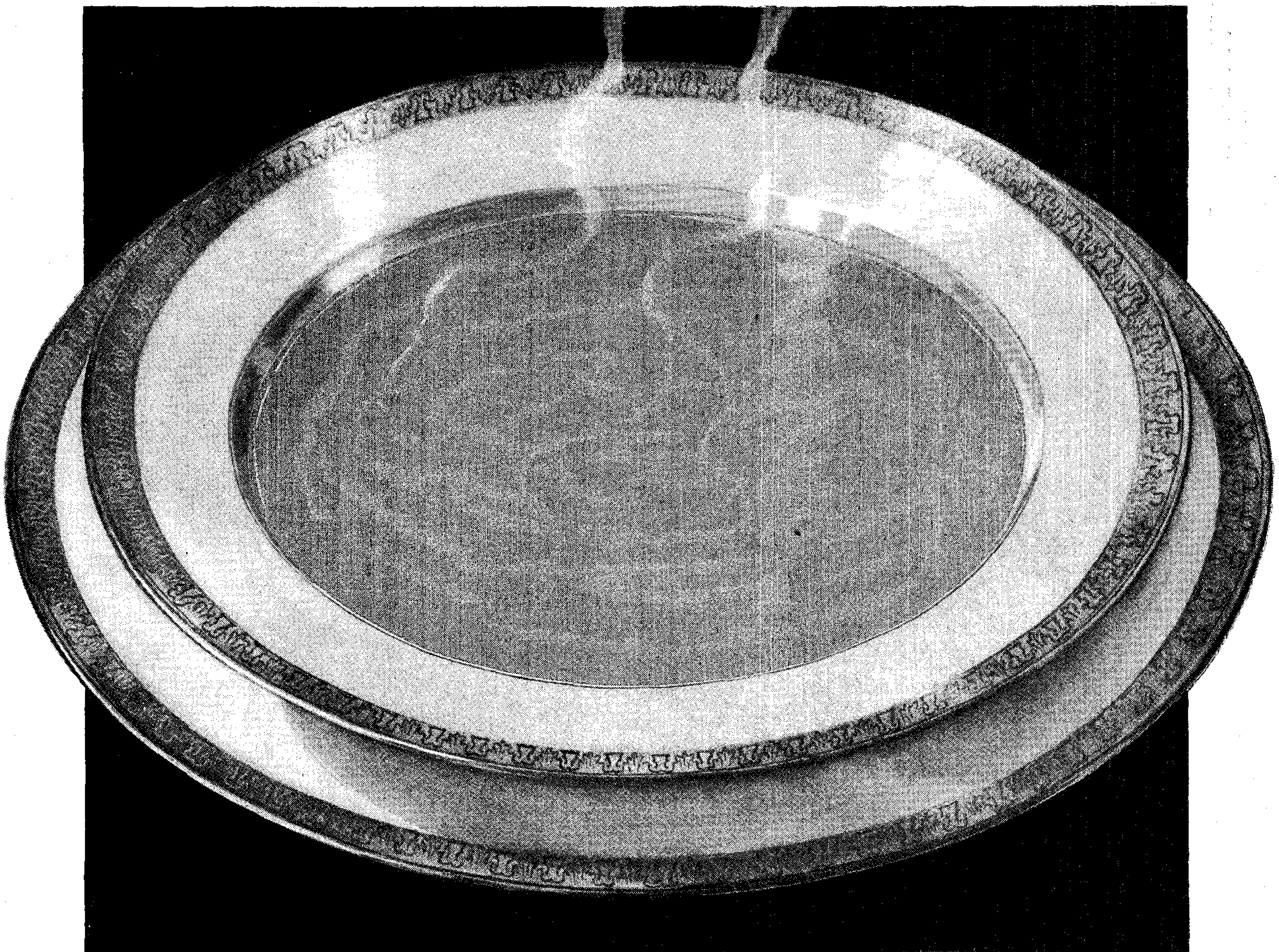
"For the future of idealism is uncertain, but the future of this materialist is as sure as anything human can be. A year, or two years, or five years hence, when the captains and the kings depart, he will be back in his old field, cleaning up the mess the demolition squads have made. His clock will be on the mantel, and his quilt will be on the bed. By that time Moses may have been shot against a brick wall, or Darwin may have abdicated and fled to Holland, but in either case the field over which my friend has been given charge will be green and the harvest promising. The vineyard will be pruned and tended.

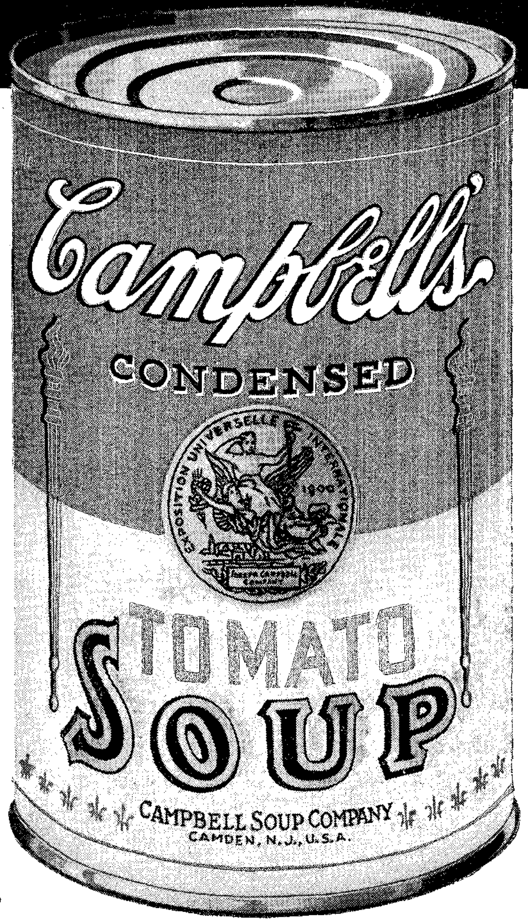
"My friend will be growing old then, with little money, less fame in the world, and apparently no honor at all. He will still be occupied with the worldly affairs of his church, still concerned over finances and organization, still regarded by militant spirits as a dull fellow, whose soul is incapable of firing to a great crusade. Of the earth earthy—so will he be regarded as he potters among the young vines and cares for the walks and hedges of his small inclosure. No man will go there to do him honor.

"Yet I, for one, am afraid to set him down as a person of no consequence. Being neither a theologian nor a scientist, I am not informed of what Deity may do next. Therefore I can not sniff at this man. After all, he might be right in his conviction that as the sun of his life goes down God will walk in his garden in the cool of the day."

DELICIOUS TOMATO SOUP!

The most pleasing way to start the meal!

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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THIS poem from *G. K.'s Weekly* (London), we dedicate, if the author permits, to the young Southern artist whose silhouettes we reproduced in our issue for February 27.

THE INVALID

By Jeffery Lang

Down the untrodden skies,
At the morning's break,
Sweeps the swift nightbird home
As the sheep awake,
Cluster and noisily browse
In the dew-washed grass;
Under my window they
Pass and repass.

All the day long I lie
Prisoned in bed,
Hearing the swallows scream
High overhead;
Watching them pause and drop
Under the eaves,
Shining deep blue among
Dark ivy leaves.

Then I am free as they
In the friendly sun,
Then for a dream-space I
Scatter and run;
Stream with the streaming wind
In the reeds aquiver,
Lie in the willow shade
By the glittering river.

Always the day is gold,
Golden and green,
Swiftly annihilate
Are the years between:
Always I find you there
As you used to stand
Waiting to kiss and clasp
Hand to warm hand.

Ecstacy flames and dies
In dream-haunted brains;
Gone the remembered face,
Nothing remains.
Slow through the waiting air
Blue evening falls;
Deeper the shadows lie
On my four walls.

HERE is a bit for guesswork. But the solution will vary as the case fits the reader. It is in *The Double Dealer* (New Orleans):

WILD APPLES

By Majorie Allen Seiffert

What I was made for, no-one knows,
Artist, wanton, wife or nun. . . .
Weed to weed, and rose to rose
Aeon after aeon grows;
On what plan was I begun?

When I was young, I made a vow,
Pruned away all loves but one.
Orchard tree am I, but now
On deep roots and outflung bough
Hotter, hotter beats the sun.

On this quiet orchard tree
Proper winter greenings grow;
On the fallen boughs of me
Sweet despairing blossoms blow,
Wild red apples, none shall see.

On what plan was I begun?
Now it is too late to know.
Artist, wanton, wife or nun,
Of the four I chose but one
Long ago and long ago.

Two selections from the March *Lyric* (Norfolk) may be read with pleasure. They are sharp in contrast of emotional content:

SONG

By Charles R. Murphy

One measuring day
Is like all the rest,
A light on the spray,
A bird in the nest.

A bird on the wing,
And water at rest—
Who chooses to sing
Has chosen the best;

Who chooses to sing
Of home on the spray
And light on the wing
Has measured his day;

Who chooses to sing
Stakes all on a breath,
Has ocean and wing,
Has life and has death.

"CHANGING WATCHWORDS" ÆSCHYLUS

To A. P. S.

By Virginia Stait

Once I chose—and my watchword was first of them all,
That we coin and cairn just to keep;
Oh the one that is made of the four letters small,
But so high, so wide and so deep!
In its ancientry old, as the things of the dead,
As the vaults and values of dust,
And as new as the first word of love ever said,
The first word of love for the first need of bread,
And as finally new—that beseeches a crust! . . .

Now I choose at the end, all exiled from the past,
A word that may be an oarage-place;
While I gather grief-blows, so straight and so fast,
That by bruises my ownings I trace.
While I gather grief-blows, the engravure of years,
With four letters just within range;
That were once made for love, now tortures for tears,
That are nearer each heart than the points to the spears—
So I choose the word faith, with its promises strange!

A PLEASANT fantasy on musical instruments is this in *The Saturday Review* (New York), but not to be too closely observed by devotees of the orchestra where the saxophone is a pariah:

THE BLACK FLUTE

By Herbert S. Gorman

The music of the black flute dances
With jigging negro feet. It chances
The labyrinth of violin
And thrusts its polished figure in.

Meanwhile the drum oracular
Keeps philosophic thud and jar,
An elephantine tread that nears
The piccolo's hysteric jeers.

The saxophone with sullen moans
Will wring its hands and shake its bones
Observing that sadistic brute,
The bass horn, chase the little flute.

But round and round and in and out
The dodging flute will shrilly shout,
Until, tired out, it seeks a nap
In the astonished 'cello's lap.

THEY say London is much changed since the war; the lure of the old town is here well exprest, and the whimsical turn at the end saves it from sentimentalism. In *The Saturday Evening Post:*

A SONG OF LONDON

By Theodosia Garrison

When I lived in London town, a long time ago,
Hansoms lined beside the curbs in shining row on row,
Like varnished cockney caravans all headed for romance;
And this one took you to a play, and that one to a dance.
But who would ride in hansoms now would search the town in vain;
I'd only sulk in taxis there if I went back again.

When I lived in London town, a long time ago,
I knew a little, dusty shop whose door was wide and low;
And there I found a poet's songs the world had long forgot,
And there I bought ten "gallant tales"—a penny for the lot!
But oh, my little shop was old in good King Edward's reign;
I doubt if I could find its sign if I went back again.

When I lived in London town, a long time ago,
I knew a certain shabby room, all coals and candle glow;
And two rode in the hansom there when they were gay and young,
And two there read beside the hearth the songs their poet sung;
And two there drew the curtains close against the fog and rain. . . .
I think I'll go to Paris when I sail away again!

IN the selections of "Varsity Verse" in *Verses* (Philadelphia) not one shows our "young barbarians" burdened with serious thought. The following chosen from *Cambridge Granta* is representative:

A SONG OF LUNACY

By H. G. G. H.

It's time for joy and singing,
For standing on your head;
Oh, set the church bells ringing!
Oh, paint the pavements red!
Come dance a tripping measure
From Cambridge to Bagdad:
The time is ripe
For talking tripe,
For yesterday the World went mad.

It's time for breaking bottles,
And time to dig up drains,
To ope a thousand throttles,
And wreck a thousand trains:
It's time for killing misers
And all whose looks are sad:
The hour has come
To make things hum,
For yesterday the World went mad.

Let's slay the college porter,
And steal the college plate;
A thousand gyps let's slaughter
And stow them in a crate.
I'll eat a pound of pepper
To show that I'm a lad:
They tell me that
I'm off my hat—
But yesterday the World went mad.

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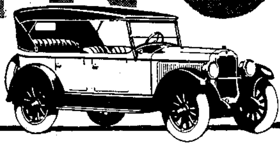

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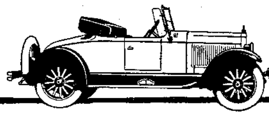

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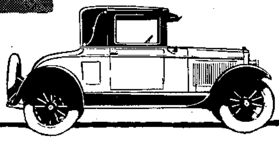

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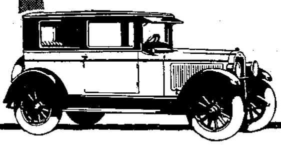

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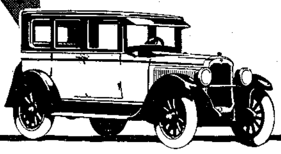

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"A COMMANDING PERSONAGE AT THE CONVENTION"

ONE OF THE MOST PICTURESQUE incidents in the Convention that drew up the Constitution of the United States in 1787 is that recorded by Major Forman, who died in 1862 at the age of 97: "A few moments previous to General Washington's taking his seat on the rostrum, the venerable Dr. Franklin was brought forward by a posse of men, in his sedan, and helped into the hall, he being severely afflicted with the palsy." Franklin was then in the eighty-second year of his life, the most venerable public figure and the most widely known man in the American Colonies. Of all the men of the time of the American Revolution Franklin was most favorably known both at home and abroad. His proved ability, his literary and scientific attainments, his intense patriotism, and his advanced age, made him a commanding personage at the Constitutional Convention.

At first Franklin had not been chosen a delegate, people thinking that his age and his affliction properly excused him from enduring the perplexities of an intense political discussion. When it was feared that Washington, to whom every one looked as a leader, could not be present, Franklin was prevailed upon to accept membership in the Convention. If Washington had been absent, Franklin would have been made presiding officer; for he was the one other man whom all would agree in honoring.

Such facts show the weight of Franklin's influence at the Convention that drew up the Constitution.

Franklin had no thought for himself. He said: "General Washington is the man whom all our eyes are fixt on for President, and what little influence I may have is devoted to him."

At the Albany Convention in 1754, twenty-six years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Franklin had presented to the representatives of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Maryland a plan to unite the Colonies under a Grand Council made up of elected delegates from the various Colonies. In England, in 1757, he had boldly asserted that the Colonies had the right to make their own laws. In all the political struggles of the times, Franklin had gained the reputation of one who was truly devoted to the best interests of the people of America.

Franklin, like Jefferson, opposed a strongly centralized, aristocratic intellectual type of government, and placed faith in the common sense of the people. He looked toward the happiness of individuals rather than toward complexities of government. "I thought often," he said, "of the happiness in New England, where every man is a freeholder, has a vote in public affairs, lives in a tidy, warm house, has plenty of good food and fuel, with whole clothes from head to foot, the manufacture, perhaps, of his own family. Long may they continue in this situation!"

Because of such beliefs Franklin voted against limiting suffrage to freeholders. Every free man should have the right to vote. Limitation, he said, "would depress the virtue and public spirit of our common people. The Fourteenth, the Fifteenth, and the Nineteenth Amendments concerning the rights of citizenship are all in the spirit of Franklin's exprest beliefs.

When Franklin saw the difficulties that arose over the problem of representation, the smaller States fearing the power of the larger States, he proposed a happy solution by suggesting that every State have an equal number of representatives in the Senate with an equal vote, and that the States have representatives in the House in accordance with population. "This happy scheme," says John T. Morse, Jr., "may be fairly said to have saved the Union."

Franklin greatly feared that the power of the Executive might encroach on the liberties of the common people. He had a theory that many people of to-day still hold, that the President should hold office for seven years and not be eligible for election to a second term. He thought it dangerous to give the President the power of making important appointments to office, or the power of absolute veto. He believed that Congress should have the power to impeach the President. At the same time, he thought that the President should serve without salary, considering the honor of the office sufficient pay. The great office, he said, should call "The wise and moderate, the lovers of peace and good order, the men fittest for the trust." It should not present such financial rewards as would tempt "The bold and violent, the men of strong passions and indefatigable activity in their selfish pursuits."

Nevertheless, it was the same wise Franklin, who so feared the executive power, who said: "Tho there is a general dread of giving too much power to our governors, I think there are more dangers from too little obedience in the governed."

Franklin was in favor of making it comparatively easy for aliens to become citizens of the United States. When some one proposed that aliens might gain naturalization after fourteen years of residence in the United States, Franklin exprest his opinion that they should gain it after a residence of four years.

At one time during the Constitutional Convention there was such evidence of differences of opinion that it seemed impossible that the delegates could agree upon a form of union. At that time Franklin said, and it may be imagined with what degree of impressiveness:

"We have gone back to ancient history for modes of government, and examined the different forms of those republics which, having been formed with the seeds of their own dissolution, now no longer exist. And we have viewed modern States all around Europe, but find none of their constitutions suitable to our circumstances. In this situation of this assembly, groping, as it were, in the dark, to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, Sir, that we have not hitherto once thought of applying to the Father of Lights, to illuminate our understanding? . . . All of us who were engaged in the struggle [The American Revolution] must have observed frequent instances of a supernatural Providence in our favor. . . . I have lived, Sir, a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men."

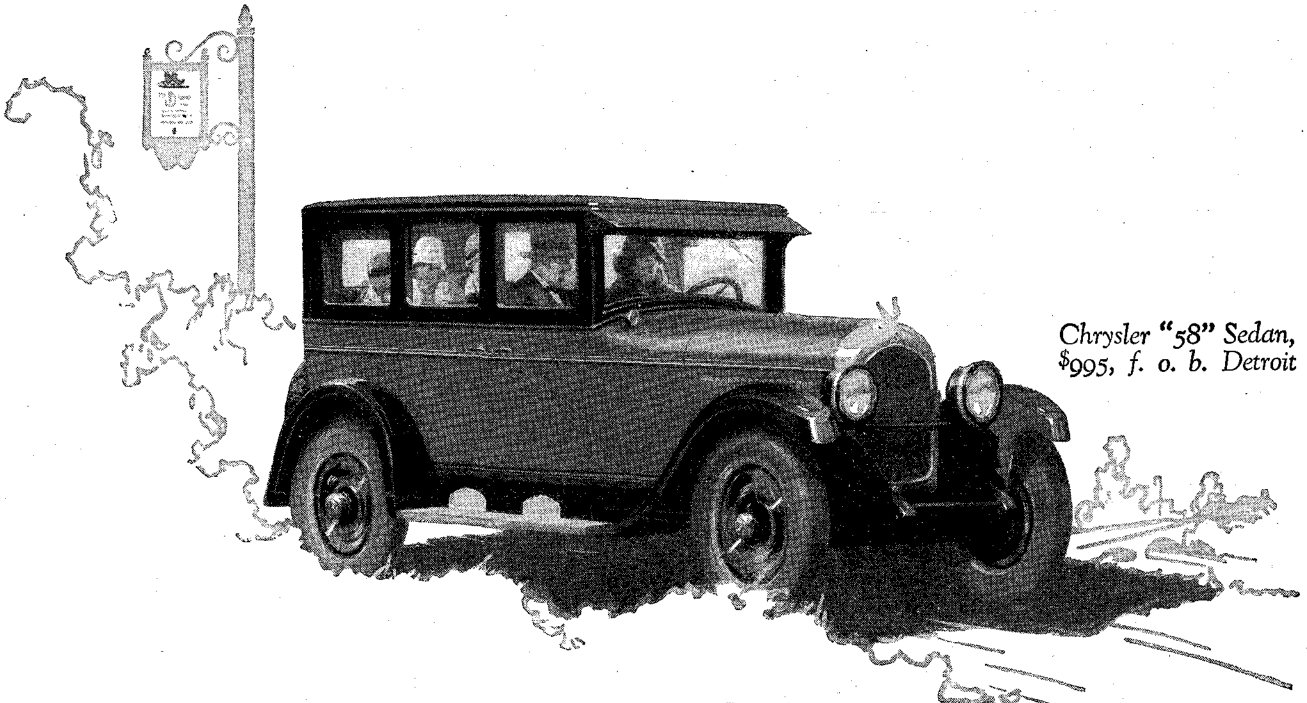
Near the close of the Convention, Franklin found that there was much in the Constitution with which he did not agree, and many omissions that he wished had not been made. Nevertheless, it seemed to him that it was the only wise course to bring about the adoption of the form of union that had been suggested. Like many other members of the Convention he thought that further efforts to bring all the delegates to unanimity of opinion would tend to increase the difficulties rather than to clear them away. He was broadminded enough to be willing to sink his own beliefs on points that he did not think fundamental. "Nothing in human affairs and schemes is perfect," he said, "and perhaps that is the case of our opinions." For that reason he urged the other delegates to forget some of the points for which they had fought, and to unite in signing the newly made Constitution.

Franklin was too old and weak to stand before the Convention and make a speech that might persuade the delegates to express their approval by signing. He had never possest the power of oratory but had gained his great influence through wisdom alone, in his writings, and in his conversation. At this time of need the old man wrote out an earnest address to the delegates and asked his colleague from Pennsylvania, James Wilson, to read it. Franklin's serious, wise and calm words produced a great effect, leading all to recognize the paramount need of the people of America, the establishing of a stable representative government. Thirty-nine delegates signed the Constitution, which then went before the States for ratification.

Of the speech that produced this remarkable effect, Francis Newton Thorpe says in his "Constitutional History of the United States": "It is the speech which gave us the Constitution."

Later, when the Constitution was laid before the legislature of Pennsylvania, Franklin, followed by the seven other Pennsylvania delegates, urged the State to ratify it, and his influence produced a profound effect.

"It is not too much to say," says Bigelow, "that to Franklin, perhaps more than to any other man, the present Constitution of the United States owes most of those features which have given it durability, and have made it the ideal by which all other systems of government are tested by Americans."



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Photographs by courtesy of *ASIA Magazine*

ORIENTAL DELEGATES TO THE ALL-UNION CONGRESS OF SOVIETS IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW TRYING TO TURN THE YELLOW RACE INTO REDS

FOUR THOUSAND GIRLS WERE LOCKED in a Japanese factory. Another two thousand had fought their way out in the teeth of violent opposition. These were incidents in a cotton-mill strike. Other lands have their lock-outs, Japan has its lock-ins. The factory management was supplying its prisoners with food and with entertainment from actors and geishas, trusting to "take their thoughts off the strike and their own imprisonment." The writer, whose mission was to question a noted Japanese labor leader of Communist affiliations, was "appalled to realize how feudal the Japanese factory still is"; and we learn that the striking girls were not asking for higher wages—were not asking or expecting any wages at all! No; these willing workers were "signed into service by their families," and their "wages" were paid not to them but to their parents! Against this system they made no protest, we are told. They were "helping to feed their dear ones," and they "asked no better fate." They only wished to arrange matters so that their relatives, on coming to town, "should be allowed to enter the factory compound to see them after work," while they themselves should be allowed to visit their homes in case of illness in the family; also that they might be present when the wages were paid to their relatives, and made acquainted with the amount—and, lastly, that they might have a little meat or fish every second day! As told by Anna Louise Strong in *Asia* magazine, under the title "Three Men of Japan," the story of the strike has more "pep" than might be expected from the meekness of the strikers' demands. Altho they were not organized, and no union member was permitted inside the factory compound, they were fighting for their rights. As the writer sat in the headquarters of the General Federation of Japanese Labor, talking with its founder and leader, Bunji Suzuki—

Word came over the telephone that they had disdained the geishas and actors and had knocked the manager down and scratched him. Suzuki said gravely: "I had thought to send some one out this afternoon to that district. But we can not do that now; it would only hurt the girls. We must go a little later." I knew also that the representative of *Tass*, the official Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union, did not dare go near the factory for fear of harming the girls by his presence.

Suzuki smiled as he told me about the comic tragedy of the visit of a delegation from the Russian trade unions. "In Tokyo a great crowd came to the station to meet them, delegations from all the unions, with flags and banners. They filled the vast square. But the police permitted only thirty persons to receive the arriving guests. They even held back a little girl, who had a bunch of flowers for the delegation, but she evaded ten policemen and gave it. They arrested all our leaders and all the delegation that we had previously sent down to Shimonoseki to meet the steamer. They arrested our leaders in order to interfere with the program we had planned. But we chose new committees and went on with many meetings and receptions. To each of these came two automobiles full of our guests and three full of police. The police filled the background at every union meeting. So to our guests our speakers said merely: 'We are very glad to see you. You know what is in our hearts, and you know why we can't express it.' After four days, the visitors went back. The way they were treated by the authorities much increased the influence of the Russians in our unions."

After another interruption, Suzuki spoke of the peasants of Japan. "Rents are very high," he said, "in some cases half the crop. At times there is a disagreement, and so the landlord takes back the land with the crop still on it. Then, perhaps, the peasant goes by night and steals the crop he planted. He may do so even when it is still unripe, so that the landlord may not get it. Our Peasants Union has greatly improved conditions in some places. But the peasants are not so radical as the industrial workers. All our organized workers are very class-conscious; otherwise they would never have organized. For life is made very hard for union members. Always police and arrests.

"And your demands are what?" I asked. "Wages and hours, chiefly?"

"Not only those things," said Suzuki quickly. "We are for the social revolution and the abolition of the wage system."

I looked my surprize. "I thought you belonged to the right wing now," I said.

"Oh, I do," he laughed. "Even our right wing expects a speedy revolution. But we think we must first organize a million workers. The others are for talking revolution right away. The split occurred in June, when I was away as delegate to the International Labor Congress at Geneva. The split is too bad; there were few enough members even before. But I do not know

Now!

MORE THAN

EVER–

Ask the Man Who Owns One

> that I could have stopt it if I had been here. I should have tried, of course. But this split has come throughout the world—not only in Japan. I am sorry for it, but I can not help it."
>
> "You are about forty years old," I said. "Do you expect to live to see the New Society?"
>
> "Oh, yes," he said, smiling.
>
> "And how soon?"

TEACHING THE YOUNG BOLSHEVIK IDEA

This is a study room in the "University of the Toiling East," where Asiatic sophomores are "having their nationalist sentiments harmonized with the internationalist proletarian ideology of Moscow." On the walls hang "Danton, Robespierre, and other revolutionary heroes."

> He threw out his hands. "Heaven only knows," he answered. "At least a million workers must first be organized."

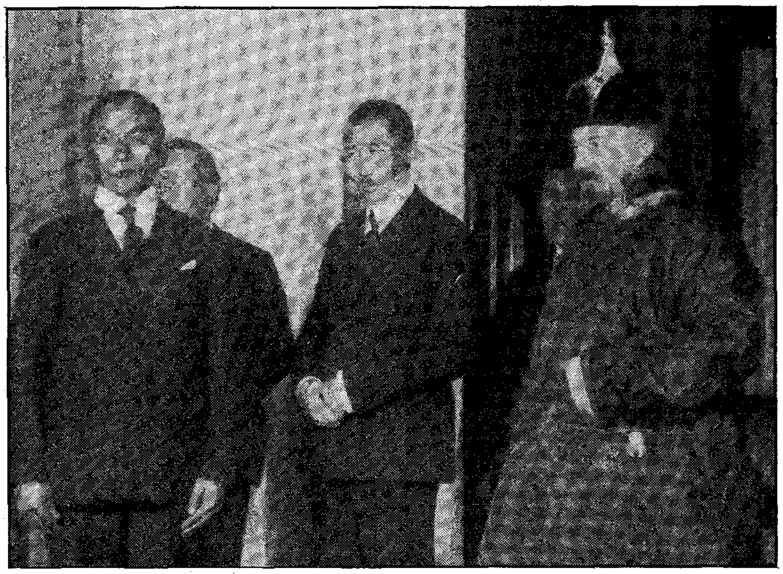
Another article in the March number of *Asia* uncovers some portions of the machinery by which the Russian Soviet influence is boring into the mind of the awakening East. The writer, William Henry Chamberlin, reminds us that last June several Soviet airplanes successfully undertook a flight from Moscow to Peking; and "the speeches delivered in this connection, both in Russia and in China, did not fail to stress the fact that the airplanes were messengers not of imperialistic oppression, but of brotherly sympathy." We are reminded, too, apropos of the troublous proceedings in Canton, that the leaders of the revolutionary Kuomintang party, acknowledging a fraternal message from Russian Communist leaders, wrote, "we, the heirs of Sun Yat Sen, greet you, the heirs of Lenin."

Of all the Asiatic countries, we are told, "China at the present time seems to be most clearly in a stage of revolutionary development." At the opening of the All-Union Soviet congress last spring "the whole assembly rose in Sun Yat Sen's honor, at the invitation of President Kalinin." Writing of "The Soviet Shadow in the East," Mr. Chamberlin transports us to the fountain-head of Soviet "boring from within," thus:

> On one of the large boulevards of Moscow, opposite the old Strastnoi Monastery, stands a white building with the unusual inscription, "University of the Toiling East, Dedicated to Comrade Stalin." The dedication acquires additional significance if one recalls that Stalin, the silent and all-powerful secretary of the Communist party, is himself a Georgian and hence an Asiatic.
>
> Within the walls of this university a thousand students of seventy-three nationalities are studying the teachings of Marx and Lenin with all the ardor that some of them in earlier days might have bestowed on the precepts of the Koran.
>
> "Our revolution is a banner of inspiration to the Oriental peoples. Russia is proud and glad to assume the position of vanguard of the East in its struggle against western imperialism." I recall these two sentences from an interview that I had with L. M. Karakhan, the present Soviet ambassador to China, in the spring of 1923, when he was assistant commissar for foreign affairs. The language no doubt was somewhat flamboyant; but there is a measure of truth in it. It is doubtful whether the average peasant in China or India knows much of the Russian revolution; but the young intellectuals who play a large rôle in the nationalist movements of these and other Oriental countries have unquestionably been powerfully stirred by the great upheaval in Russia. Bertrand Russell reported that, when he went to China after his visit to Russia in 1920, he had difficulty in convincing his student audiences that China should not immediately adopt a Bolshevist form of government, and I have talked with many Indian political *émigrés* who looked to Moscow as to a political and economic Mekka.

We are warned that in studying the effects of the Russian revolution in eastern countries, one must distinguish between the policy of the Soviet Commissariat for Foreign Affairs and the activities of the Communist International, and the writer remarks:

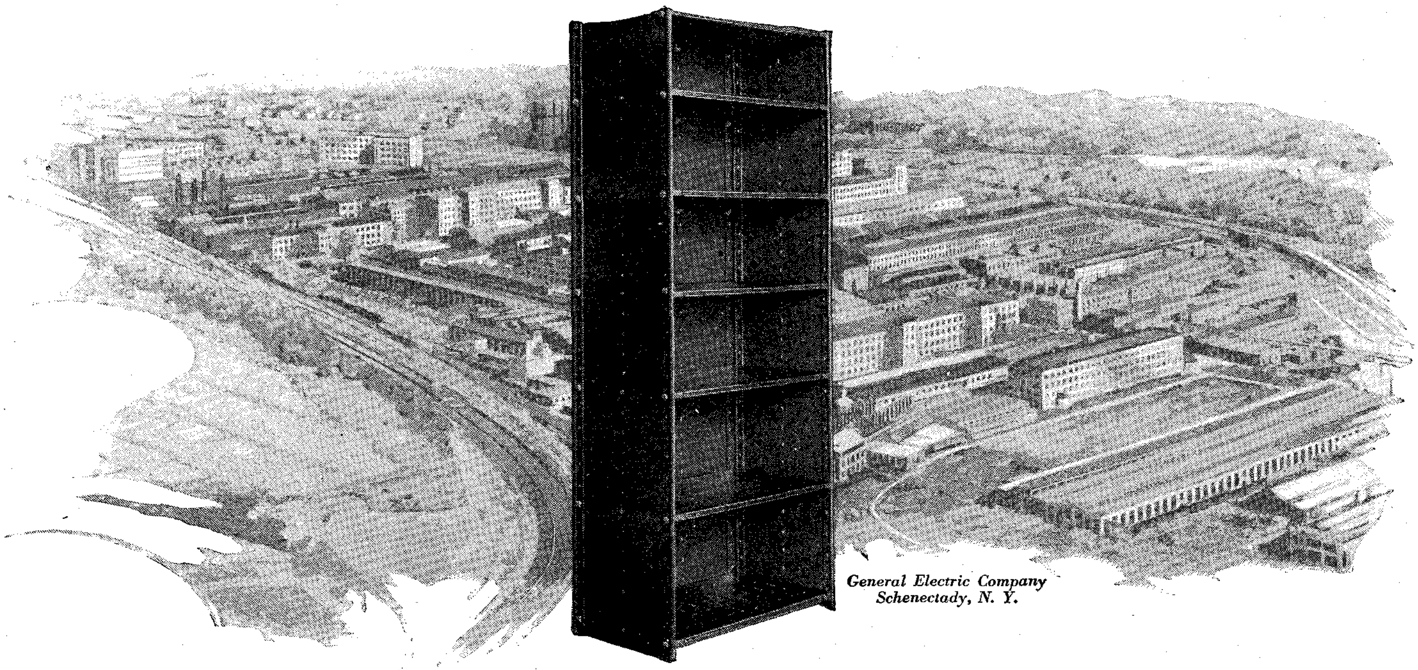
> As for the Commissariat, it, like the Roman god Janus, has two faces. One is turned toward the west and one toward the east.
>
> At the time when Soviet Russia was an Ishmael among nations, and all the Allied Powers were committed to a program of blockade and intervention, the eastern policy of the Soviet Government was quite simple. It merely purposed to create so much trouble for the intervening Powers, especially England, in the Near and Middle East as to compel the abandonment of intervention, and there can be little doubt that fear of Russian activities in India and Afghanistan, Turkey and Persia was one of the factors which induced the British Government to sign the Trade Agreement with Russia in March, 1921. This agreement contained a pledge on the part of each government to refrain from hostile propaganda in territories controlled by the other, and from this time the Soviet Commissariat for Foreign Affairs has consistently denied as calumnies all accusations that Soviet agents are engaged in revolutionary agitation in Oriental countries. The Soviet leaders believe that the nationalist movements in the East will sooner or later put an end to European domination; and they shape their course accordingly.



SOVIET DIPLOMACY IN FANCY DRESS

What appears to be the Khan of Tartary is really Georg Tchitcherin, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, dolled up in compliment to the representative from Mongolia, who has disguised himself for the occasion in European duds.

> The Communist International, unlike the Soviet Government, is unrestrained by any considerations of diplomatic correctness and economic advantage in forming its Oriental policy. It regards Asia as "the eastern front of the world revolution." The ultimate aim of the International is, of course, to bring about Communist revolutions in all countries. Its immediate policy in the Asiatic countries, which are unripe economically for a



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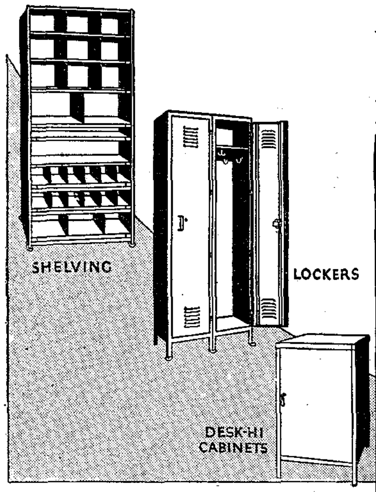
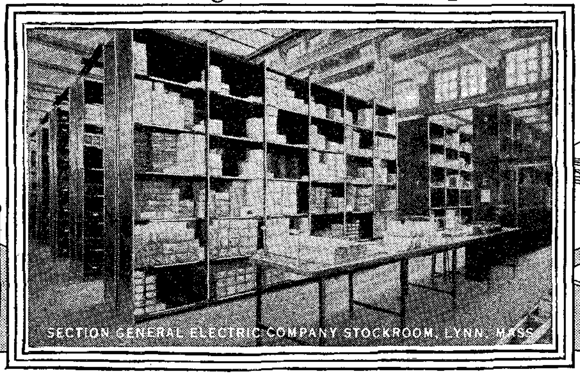
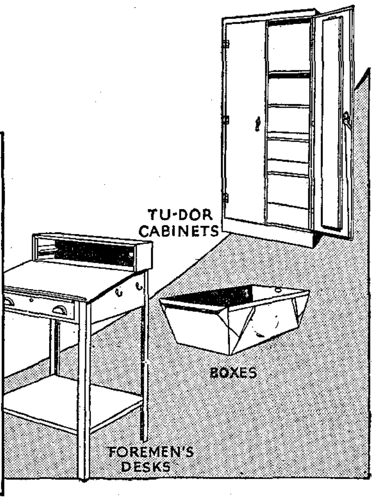
Branches and Agents in All Principal Cities







> Communist social order, is to give generous aid to the nationalist revolutionary movements, and at the same time to divert them, if possible, into more and more radical channels. At the last Congress of the Communist International, which was held in Moscow in the summer of 1924, Manuilsky, one of the three Russian representatives on the Executive Committee of the International, said, in a report on the national-colonial question: "Lately we observe in a number of countries a tendency among large masses of workers to form workers' and peasants' parties with a comparatively radical program for the fight against imperialism. This tendency resulted, for instance, in the formation of such a workers' and peasants' party in the Dutch Indies, especially in Java, and in the formation of the Kuomintang party in China. . . . The Communist International decided to permit the Communists in Java to take an active part in the work of the local workers' and peasants' party there. It also allowed the Chinese Communists to join the Kuomintang party, and we know that it is due to the Chinese Communists that this party took up a more active attitude in the fight with international imperialism."
>
> As a matter of principle the Communist International is opposed to racial and national conflicts. But its spokesmen justify the policy of encouraging Asiatic Communists to take an active part in struggles for national liberation on two grounds: first, because the destruction of foreign imperialism is a necessary preliminary stage in the development of an Asiatic Communist movement; and, second, because successful nationalist revolutions in the East would constitute an effective form of attacking in the rear the western capitalist countries that have large colonial interests. Manuilsky touched on this second point when he said: "The population of the United Kingdom is forty-six millions, while the population of the British colonies is four hundred twenty-nine millions, which means that to every Englishman there are nine colonial slaves. Is it possible to destroy the might of the entire capitalist system of Great Britain without bringing into motion its colonial population? Will not British imperialism, which has such enormous human and material resources in the colonies, offer successful resistance to the workers of Great Britain if the latter do not deprive it of these human reserves, which are as boundless as the ocean?"
>
> Recently there has been a perceptible shifting of the interest of the Communist International from the West to the East. There has been no congress of the International since the summer of 1924; but last spring there was a plenary session of the Enlarged Executive Cómmittee of the International, which was attended by about a hundred and twenty delegates from all parts of the world. Stalin, secretary of the Communist party, and Zinoviev, president of the International, both commented on the slowing up of the revolutionary movement in the West after the adoption of the Dawes plan and the comparative stabilization of European conditions; but they both pointed hopefully to the acceleration of the revolutionary process in the East. Since that time the Shanghai riots and the French colonial difficulties in Morocco and Syria have furnished additional support for the Communist thesis that the revolt of the East against European domination is already in progress.

Acknowledging that "the visible organized strength of the Communist International in Asia is very slight," partly because the vast continent is very weak in the element of "city proletariat," the writer adds:

> There are no doubt many points of difference between the Asiatic countries of the present day and pre-revolutionary Russia. But there are also significant points of similarity. The peasants of China and India are even more miserable than were the Russian peasants before the Revolution; they have not attained a degree of prosperity that would make them, like the farmers of Europe and America, a bulwark of the existing political and economic order. Moreover, Asia to-day, like Russia before the Revolution, is getting a dose of industrialism in its worst forms. The long hours, low wages and unsanitary conditions that often exist in the mills and factories of Shanghai and Bombay may conceivably furnish the Communist agitator with thousands of ready recruits in a time of crisis.
>
> Asia has no traditions of political democracy or conservative trade unionism, two forces that were potent in stemming the revolutionary current in Central Europe, especially Germany, after the World War. The seizing and holding of power by a small, determined band of revolutionists is far more conceivable in an Asiatic than in a European State. The old instinct of race and color and the new idea of nationalism are additional factors for Asiatic unrest which can be utilized by any clever agitator.
>
> A Russian invasion of India has been a nightmare of British administrators and a dream of Russian generals for a half-century and more. The Russo-British entente that preceded the World War did something to allay the apprehensions so vividly exprest in Kipling's phrase, "the Bear that walks like a Man"; but the Russian Revolution and the virtual, if unrecognized, state of war prevailing between the Soviet Government and Great Britain during what was for Russia a period of civil war, blockade and intervention, brought the question of Russian aid to the Indian revolutionary movement very much to the fore.
>
> A number of the more militant Indian revolutionaries cast in their lot with Germany during the World War and worked in cooperation with the German General Staff in trying to stir up the Asiatic peoples against England. When Germany collapsed, several of these revolutionaries turned their hopes to Red Russia. I met a group of them in Moscow in 1922. They were living in an old mansion, which had fallen into a sad state of disrepair. The mural paintings in the halls, which marked the house as the former dwelling of a Moscow merchant or nobleman, contrasted oddly with the torn wall-paper and the large rat-holes in the unheated rooms where these men without a country were dragging out a half-starved existence.

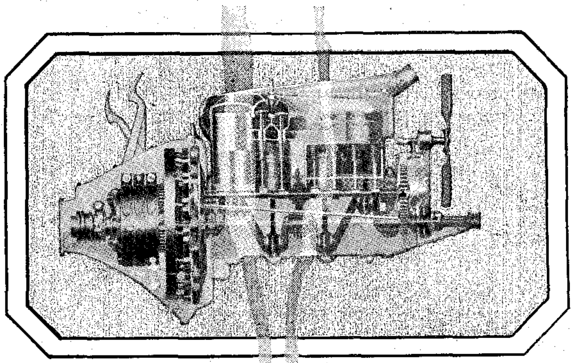
The writer tells us that he became rather well acquainted with one of these *émigrés*, "a slight, dark man, with straight black hair and delicately chiseled features," concerning whom Mr. Chamberlin continues:

> I shall call him Mitra. He belonged to a high-caste Brahman family, and was master of many European and Asiatic languages. His career during the preceding few years had been picturesque, to say the least. "I have seen many countries and peoples," he said, "traveling from Jerusalem to Stockholm and from Berlin to Kabul."
>
> After the German breakdown Mitra somehow contrived to get across the Bolshevist lines in an airplane. He immediately went to Afghanistan, where he saw something of the Afghan-English War of 1919. The Afghan Amir was unwilling to become permanently involved in Indian nationalist plots, however, and Mitra returned to Moscow. Here he became steadily more disgruntled with the development of the situation. A rival revolutionary had the ear of the Communist International on Indian affairs. Mitra denounced the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement as a surrender of revolutionary ideals before imperialism. Moreover, his own revolutionary philosophy, so far as it was formulated, had a strong anarchistic tinge, not in harmony with the rigid discipline characteristic of the Russian Communist organization. Finally he, with his Russian wife, left Moscow for Berlin; and there he still lives in poverty and isolation, with the tuberculosis contracted in the cold European climate growing on him, while he waits in vain for the great Indian revolution.
>
> Mitra once introduced me to Dr. Abdul Hafiz, Indian Mahommedan, devotee, of Pan-Islamism and chemical expert trained in western universities and laboratories. Lord Curzon asserted in one of his indignant notes that the Soviet Government paid Dr. Hafiz to go to Afghanistan and establish a bomb factory near the Indian frontier. This accusation was denied, both by the Soviet Government and, in still stronger language, by Dr. Hafiz, who resented much more the charge of being paid than the intimation of his anti-British activity. "I have found nothing in my scientific studies that conflicts with the teachings of Mohammed," he once said to me. "Only one thing tempts me to disbelieve in Allah," he continued, his voice shaking with passion, "and that is the continued existence of the British Empire."

But the Russian Communists "are not very optimistic about the present situation in India," and Mr. Chamberlin adds:

> They recognize that the British power has become stabilized since the days of the Afghan War, the serious riots in the Punjab and Gandhi's vast non-cooperation movement. "Where the spirit of Gandhi prevails there is no room for the spirit of Lenin," one young Communist sadly remarked to me.
>
> Of course, with their implicit faith in the coming of the world revolution, the Communists believe that the stabilization of the British power is only temporary and that the waves of nationalist revolt in India will again roll high. In the opinion of the Communists the Swaraj party in India plays much the same rôle as the Kuomintang party in China, the chief difference between the two lying in the fact that China is now in a more advanced stage of revolutionary development than is India. The Indian Communists, therefore, are urged to follow the same tactical line as their Chinese brethren; that is, to associate themselves with the existing nationalist party for the purpose of influencing its decisions and driving it into more radical courses. In a recent speech at the "University of the Toiling East," Stalin, the potent secretary of the Russian Communist party, laid down the following course of action for the Indian Communists:

(*Continued on page 45*)



CARBON EVERY REVOLUTION -but carbon trouble in your Ford can be a rarity

DID you ever stop to think that there are a myriad of little bonfires of fuel and oil inside your engine when it is operating? The lubricating oil is thrust up in minute quantities past the piston rings.

Drop by drop it reaches the combustion chambers where at times the heat may reach 2000° F. to 3000° F., as when the engine is working under heavy load. Under proper conditions the lubricating oil that does reach the combustion chamber should be burned *clean*. Then it will leave behind but little carbon. If, however, the engine is operated under heavy load with too rich a mixture or if the engine is run at idling speed too much, there will not be sufficient heat to burn the oil clean.

Cut down carbon and you cut down the possibility of noise. You encourage free valve action—and power. You invite free sparking of the spark plugs—additional power. Your spark may be even further advanced on the hills and so you get—*more* power.

To minimize carbon in your Ford engine four factors are important:

1. Avoid too rich a gasoline mixture.
2. Avoid unnecessary idling.
3. Avoid carrying the oil at a level higher than the upper pet-cock.
4. Use only an oil of the highest quality whose body and character are scientifically correct for the Ford engine.

Mobiloil "E" is the Vacuum Oil Company's specialized oil for the Ford engine. It is ideal for the Ford lubricating system.

An Economical Demonstration

For economy's sake why not try Mobiloil "E"? It will cost you only a little over a dollar to drain off your old oil today and refill with four quarts of Mobiloil "E." A single week's use of Mobiloil "E" will show you how it conserves power and adds to smooth, quiet running. And as the weeks turn into months the freedom from carbon will give you new comfort in your pocketbook as well as on the road.

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

Mobiloil "E" *for* Fords

Vacuum Oil Company, branches in principal cities. Address: New York, Chicago, Kansas City, or Minneapolis

Have you discovered this simple path *to Your Loveliest Self?*

THE search for Beauty is one of the oldest quests in history. The past is full of quaint beauty formulas—once believed to hold Beauty's magic secret and now long forgotten. Back in the Fourteenth Century, we are told, for example, this odd recipe made a popular beauty lotion:

> "Take a young raven from the nest, feed it on hard eggs for forty days, kill it and distill it with myrtle leaves, talc and almond oil."

Curious, indeed! Amazing that anyone should ever have seriously believed in its effectiveness. Yet even today, Beauty, which is as much desired and as precious as ever—is still often sought in ways that are strange and difficult.

In their search for Beauty, women naturally turn first to their complexions. But they do not always realize that complexions are loveliest when they receive simple care.

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri

Given good health, practically all else your skin needs for beauty is perfect cleanliness.

That is what physicians and skin-specialists will tell you. They say further that soap-and-water cleansing is the most valuable and effective and *safe* kind of cleansing your skin can have.

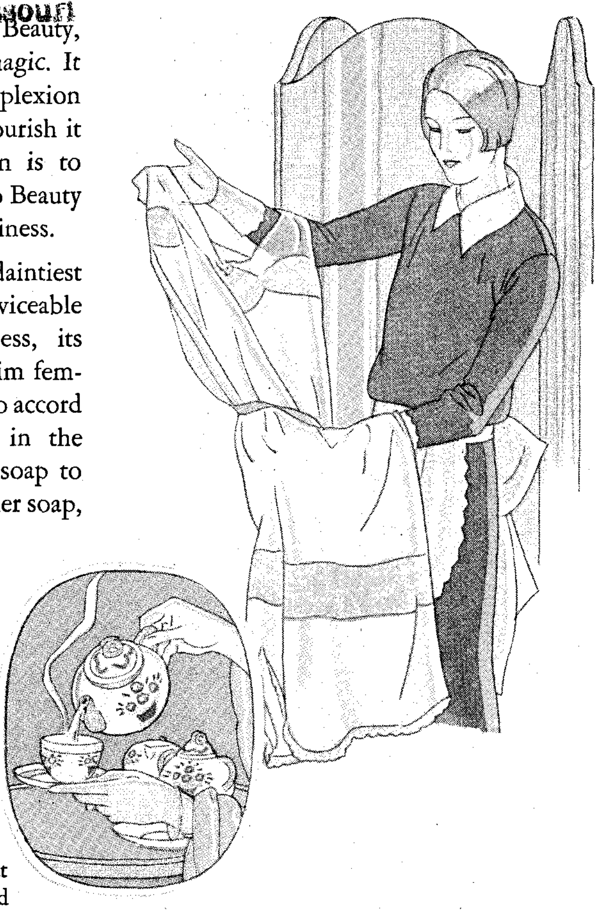
Ivory's perfect service to Beauty

Since gentle, safe cleansing is essential in the perfect care of the skin, millions of women rely upon Ivory, exclusively and absolutely, to perform soap's service for Beauty.

Why? Because they know that Ivory is as pure as dew—with nearly half a century of honest service behind it.

Yet, invaluable as it is to Beauty, Ivory promises your skin no magic. It does not agree to cure your complexion or transform it magically or nourish it with oils. Soap's only function is to cleanse and Ivory contributes to Beauty because it brings perfect cleanliness.

The new Guest Ivory is the daintiest imaginable form of familiar, serviceable Ivory. Its purity, its whiteness, its adorable size—just right for slim feminine fingers—seem naturally to accord with lovely faces. Nowhere in the world could you find a safer soap to cleanse a delicate skin. Or a finer soap, either—no, even if you paid a dollar a cake. Guest Ivory costs five cents.



IVORY *protects Beauty wherever it is found*

BUT not only is Ivory as fine a soap as you can buy for your complexion. You can use it wherever you need a pure, safe soap. Because so many millions of women buy so many cakes of Ivory to protect their treasured possessions, Ivory can be sold at a very low price. You will find it economical to use for every cleansing purpose.

The life and sheen of your hair

Wash your hair with Ivory! Bring back its entrancing softness and sheen. In Ivory, there is neither free alkali to make your hair brittle, nor sticky residue to rob it of its life and lustre. Ivory is pure!

Your fluffy, precious blankets

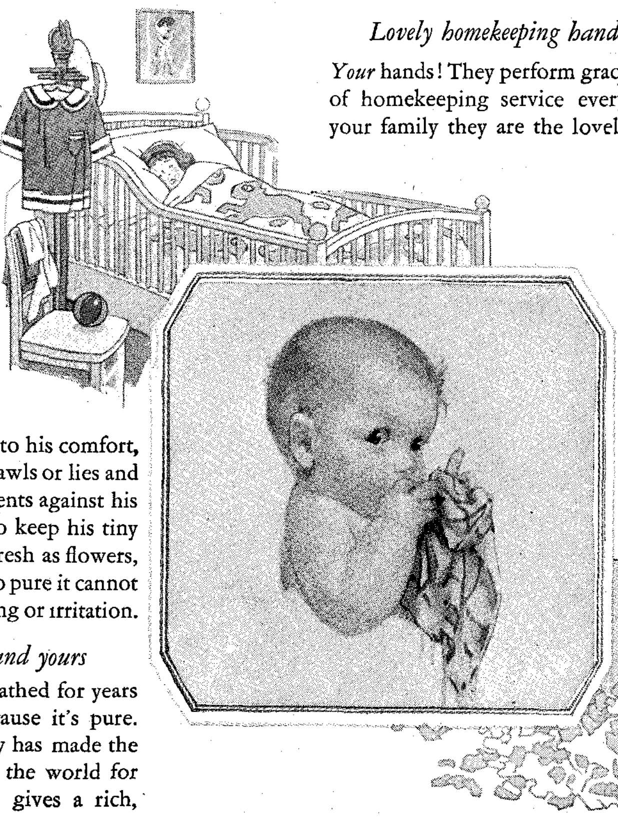
All the blankets in your house should be washed with Ivory. Surely, these days when blankets cost so much, they should have the kindest care. Ivory will keep them marvelously soft and fluffy.

Soft little baby clothes

A baby smiles and coos when all his world is comfortable. One necessity to his comfort, when he kicks or crawls or lies and smiles, is soft garments against his tender little self. To keep his tiny garments soft and fresh as flowers, use Ivory. Ivory is so pure it cannot possibly cause chafing or irritation.

Baby's skin and yours

Babies have been bathed for years in Ivory—just because it's pure. And for years Ivory has made the pleasantest bath in the world for grown-ups too. It gives a rich, cleansing lather that rinses off at once, leaving your skin soothed and refreshed. And of course it is always afloat where your eyes can see it and your hands can reach it.



Your loveliest, most frivolous garments

Like every woman, you probably have tucked away somewhere some precious underthings that cost more than you think they should have. But you love them. Just owning them makes you happier. But you can *wear* them too, and keep them lovely and fresh—if you cleanse them properly. Had you asked the saleswoman from whom you bought them, "What soap should I use?" ten to one she would have said, "Ivory." Ivory is safe—it will adequately protect their beauty.

Lovely homekeeping hands

Your hands! They perform gracious deeds of homekeeping service every day. To your family they are the loveliest hands in the world. They deserve gentle care. Use Ivory always for your dishwashing and household tasks. Then, when your hands move among cups and plates dispensing hospitality, no one need guess from their smooth whiteness that after tea they will wash silver and glass and china. Ivory keeps them young and lovely

Effective cleansing—safe cleansing

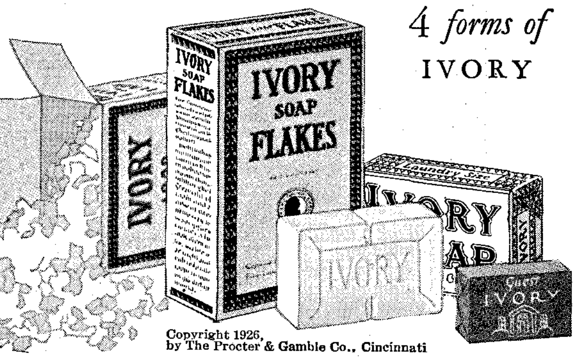
Because it is *all* soap and as good a soap as can be made, Ivory does all its cleansing promptly and effectively. And more, it is kind to the most delicate skin, it keeps busy hands smooth and white. It makes lovely hair shine and shimmer, it is safe for colors and fabrics—because it is *pure*.

Thus Ivory serves all Beauty

So, wherever Beauty is to be served, wherever fineness and delicacy need protection, Ivory stands ready. PROCTER & GAMBLE

IVORY
The Soap of a Nation
99 44/100 % Pure—It Floats

4 forms of
IVORY



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TEXACO
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A double-duty oil
for your Ford

Texaco Motor Oil F is a double-duty oil. (1.) It lubricates the engine perfectly. (2.) It penetrates to the remotest fibre of the transmission and brake band linings and keeps them pliable. *Texaco Motor Oil F has more than 10 times the penetrating power of ordinary motor oils.*

There's never a trace of stutter with Texaco Motor Oil F in the crankcase—and no hard carbon in the cylinders.

Start with a stop at the Red Star and Green T of Texaco. Drain out the old oil and fill with the new. Fill with Texaco Motor Oil F, the clean, clear, golden, double-duty oil for Fords.

THE TEXAS COMPANY, U. S. A.
Texaco Petroleum Products

TEXACO

MOTOR OIL F FOR FORDS

(*Continued from page 40*)

"In British India the native bourgeoisie has come to an understanding with alien imperialism; fearing revolution more than it hates British imperialism, it has become deliberately counter-revolutionary. The victory of the national revolution in India is not possible except through the defeat of the coalition between the native bourgeoisie and the foreign imperialist. In such a situation the proletariat must be the guide and the leader of the movement of emancipation. It is self-evident that the Communist party can and must unite with the revolutionary left of the bourgeoisie in order to isolate the native capitalists and landowners who have already gone over to the imperialist side and to lead to battle the millions of workers in town and country."

In speaking of the troubles in Canton, the writer alludes to the "friendliness" of the Soviet Government and the "Christian General" Feng Yu-hsiang, as disclosed in a recent article on the Chinese situation in THE DIGEST'S "Foreign Comment" department. Karl Radek, recently appointed head of the new Sun Yat Sen University in Moscow, where it is proposed to receive three hundred Chinese students, said to Mr. Chamberlin:

"You can't draw any accurate analogy between Russia at the time of the 1905 Revolution and China at present, because China is less industrially developed than Russia and less centralized. China has eleven thousand miles of railroad, as against Russia's forty-five thousand, altho China is the larger country. A revolutionary movement in Russia could sweep the whole country. But in China only the coast provinces are far enough advanced to furnish the basis for a consciously directed revolutionary movement. The peasants in the rest of the country are isolated and backward."

"Under these conditions what do you think is the correct policy for the Chinese Communists to follow?" I inquired.

"Let them make a united front with the peasants," he replied. "They can't make Communists of the peasants, of course. But they can strike a working alliance with them on the basis of fighting foreign imperialism and reactionary bureaucratism at home. There can be no foreign intervention in China," he continued. "The Powers will attempt to protect their interests by using Chinese militarists as their tools. But they are no longer strong enough or united enough to intervene directly in Chinese affairs."

On which the writer remarks:

Certainly the policy of the Soviet Union is no inconsiderable factor in discouraging intervention in China on the part of the Treaty Powers. It is only from Siberia that a land invasion of China is feasible. And it is just as certain as anything about Oriental politics can be certain that Russia not only would refuse to take part in any interventionist expedition, but would give moral and probably material support to the resisting Chinese national forces.

This policy has already found application on a small scale. Coal shipped from Vladivostok helped the Red Cantonese government overcome a fuel crisis; and Soviet officers and civilians have helped to organize the Cantonese Army and the civil government.

Japan is presented as "a State structure that bears many marks of resemblance to imperial Germany," with economic interests "in line with those of the European colonial Powers." Nevertheless—

Keen as is the rivalry of the two countries, the possibility that they may some day work out a joint Chinese policy involving common action against Anglo-American domination in the Far East may not be altogether absent from the minds of Japanese and Soviet statesmen. The American attitude on immigration and the decision of the British conservative government to build the naval base at Singapore have certainly strengthened the tendency toward a Russian orientation in Japanese foreign policy. In fact, it seems probable that the most lasting and visible effects of the revolution outside the frontiers of the Soviet Union will be observed in Asia, rather than in Europe.

And this is Mr. Chamberlin's last word:

The Russian revolution has completely upset the old balance of power between Europe and Asia. In any future conflict between East and West the weight of the Soviet Union is almost certain to be thrown on the Asiatic side of the scale; and the potential significance of this fact can scarcely be overestimated.

HOW ENGLAND WAS ALL FUSSED UP BY A RADIO HOAX

LONDON WAS IN THE THROES of revolution—the House of Commons had been blown up, Big Ben demolished, the National Gallery sacked; and altho it was all a broadcasting parody, invented with a mistaken idea of furnishing harmless entertainment, "hundreds of listeners who had missed the preliminary announcement of the humorous character of the item were seized with alarm." Reporting the incidents of what to many Britishers appears to have been a night of the gravest uneasiness, the London *Daily News* tells us, under a startling two-column "scare-head," that there was a rush to the telephone and "an avalanche of calls poured in upon the newspaper offices, the broadcasting headquarters and the Savoy Hotel." In fact:

What might be termed the biggest scare in the history of wireless was unwittingly caused by Father Ronald Knox broadcasting from Edinburgh to all stations his burlesque, "Broadcasting the Barricades," in which he simulated the part of an announcer of news bulletins.

Most listeners, prepared by announcements as to the character of the entertainment, sat back in their chairs and chuckled, but others, who put on their head-phones just at the crucial moments in the "revolution," and were misled by the speaker's effective mimicry of an announcer's style of delivery, took the skit for literal truth.

They looked at one another aghast, and after hearing horror piled on horror, convinced themselves that London was being sacked and that the Empire was trembling at its base.

Rushing to the telephone, they rang up the newspapers and the Savoy Hotel, and in breathless tones asked:

"Is it true that the House of Commons is blown up?"

"Is the National Gallery sacked?"

"Has the Savoy Hotel been blown up?"

"What has happened to Big Ben?"

It was with a genuine sigh of relief that they learned that these buildings were safe and sound and that the narrative was merely a joke.

Meanwhile the B. B. C., learning of the misinterpretation which had been placed on Father Knox's "turn," issued at the end of the second general news bulletin this message of reassurance:

"Some listeners, who heard only part of Father Knox's talk at 7:40 this evening, did not realize the humorous innuendoes underlying his imaginary news items, and have felt uneasy as to the fate of London, Big Ben and other places and objects mentioned in the talk.

"As a matter of fact, the preliminary announcement stated that the talk was a skit on broadcasting, and the whole talk was, of course, a burlesque, and we hope that any listeners who did not realize it will accept our sincere apologies for any uneasiness caused.

"London is safe. Big Ben is still chiming, and all is well."

How the drama affected many listeners can be realized, says *The Daily News*, from the experiences related by a South London resident:

"I heard the speaker announce that the unemployed were in Trafalgar Square," he said, "and that the Secretary of the Movement for the Abolition of Theater Queues had incited them to make a raid on the National Gallery. Professor So and So will address you and the Savoy Havana Band will give you a little music, it was said.

"The band struck up a few lively bars," continued our informant, "and then the speaker came on again to regret that Professor So and So while crossing Trafalgar-square was captured by the mob and was at that moment being roasted alive.

"At this point I looked across at my daughter, who also had on ear-phones, and saw that she had turned deathly pale. I was also alarmed, but I said to her hurriedly, 'It is quite all right. Don't take any notice of it.'

"The speaker went on to relate the history of the National Gallery, and described how the unemployed were surging through the Admiralty Arch with the idea of getting at the back of the government offices, and that they were throwing empty bottles at the wild fowl in St. James's Park.

"He then led us to Big Ben, and after telling us that the clock was smashed and the tower leveled to the ground, calmly related the history of Big Ben. Owing to its destruction, he added, the time signal in future would be given by Uncle Leslie's repeater from Edinburgh.

"We were then told how the crowd was making its way to the

Williams

SATURATED lather drenches each bristle

—beard cuts without pull

LET'S get down to facts on this shaving cream question.

Shaving lather has two jobs to do. Here's how Williams does them:—

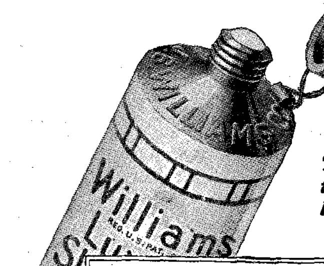
First it lifts the waterproof oil film from the beard.

Then its tremendous moisture soaks the beard—softening it for smooth, easy cutting.

This pure, white cream is absolutely free from coloring matter. It is the result of three generations of specializing in shaving soaps.

Send the coupon—or a post card—today, for a week's trial tube—free. The large-size tube is 35c. The double-size sells for 50c and contains twice as much.

***FREE*—Mail this coupon NOW!**



The tube with the unlosable hinge-cap

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Dept. 23-A, Glastonbury, Conn.
Canadian Address:
1114 St. Patrick St., Montreal

Please send me free trial tube of Williams Shaving Cream. (Trial size has no Hinge Cap.)

....

....
L. D. 3-13-26

Aqua Velva is our newest triumph—A *scientific* after-shaving preparation. We will send a generous test bottle free. Write Dept. 23-A.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

Savoy Hotel, and when the speaker's words were interrupted by a loud detonation his comment was, 'Did you hear that bang? That is the Savoy Hotel gone to the ground.'"

An ironical happening was the fact that at the very institution, St. Edmund's College, Puckeridge, with which Father Ronald Knox is associated, the butler's wife, who was listening to him, fainted when she heard the details of the "revolution."

The telephone exchange at the Savoy was bombarded on Saturday night by about 200 inquirers from different parts as far as Manchester and Newcastle, asking whether the hotel was in ruins.

Alarming rumors were still being circulated yesterday morning in towns and villages, and anxious inquiries were being made of the police as to the truth of the report that unemployed had partially destroyed London.

Bad weather delayed the arrival of Sunday newspapers in parts of the west of England, and this was taken by some as confirmation of the report that there had been serious happenings. The newspapers arrived in the towns in the afternoon, and townspeople realized that there had been no trouble, but in the villages there are people who still believe that there has been a "Red" rising in London.

ON THE SERIOUS BUSINESS OF BEING FUNNY

"WHEN I want a pair of four-dollar shoes," confided a professional jokesmith of an ancient day when shoes could be had at that delightful price, "I dash off a little poem of sixteen lines and take it up to the Sunday *Herald*. At twenty-five cents a line that makes exactly $4. They pay cash on acceptance, and I go out on Sixth Avenue and get the shoes."

The speaker quoted was R. K. Munkittrick, with the accent on the "kit," whom James L. Ford used to tease by pronouncing his name with the primary accent on the "Munk" and a secondary one on the "trick." Mr. Munkittrick, who wrote numberless poems of the "When the frost is on the punkin" class, was one of the serious jokesmiths of his generation, and he is among those cited in an article on "The Practical Side of Funny Business," by Arthur H. Folwell. Writing in the New York *Herald Tribune*, Mr. Folwell thus dramatizes his own initiation into the seats of the mighty at the market-place of jokes:

Harry Leon Wilson was autographing copies of his first novel, "The Spenders." He was also retiring from the joke business. I was entering it.

"What 'Puck' wants is somebody who can pick the stuff," Mr. Wilson is quoted as saying. And so, with his eye upon me, I plunged into the morning's mail and made the acquaintance, professionally, of Knicker and Bocker, Crawford and Crabshaw, Papa and Willie, Mistress and Servant, Farmers Bentover and Corntassel, and neither least nor last, of that flippant and versatile pair, He and She.

After a probationary period, I was given a key to the desk that had been H. C. Bunner's and left to "pick the stuff" without advice of counsel. I will not venture a guess as to the number of jokes I have read since then with a view to purchase, but the total if available would be impressive.

In writing of the joke business there's no such thing as beginning at the beginning. It probably always was. I protest, however, against further spread of the dictum that there are but ten—or is it seven?—original jokes, and that all pleasantries subsequently shaped have been variations of these immortals. Being funny is serious business to the joke-writer and salesman, and the zest with which he hops to the newest thing in science and invention, to current fad or fashion, and turns it to modest profit, is proof enough that all is not old beneath the jokesmith's sun. Imagine a radio joke twenty years ago. Or one about bobbed hair. Or padlocks.

The old-time joke-writer stuck closer to the hack subjects than do those who are writing to-day. It is possible in looking over bound files of *Life* and *Puck* to read the trend of the times in the dialogs and paragraphs, but certain stock subjects were always to be found, and most of these have gone out. On the authority of the present editor of *Life*, Robert E. Sherwood, I may say that the mother-in-law joke, once a daily arrival, is now to be classified as scarce. Likewise departed is what used to be known as the actor joke; the stranded thespian footing it back to Broadway over the railroad ties. The tramp joke, in which Fred Opper reveled back in the '90s—perhaps it followed naturally upon the tramp crop of 1893, when the panic of that year filled the countryside with idlers—the tramp joke, with its Weary Walters and Thirsty Throckmorton, hasn't much sale to-day. There are few, if any, offerings. Now and again "Pat and Mike" reach the editorial desk, but not often.

It was different when C. M. West was turning out jokes. West was one of the few jokesmiths whom I came to know personally. Most of "the stuff" came from a distance, as indeed it does now—in a list of twelve regulars supplied me by *Life* only three live in the metropolitan area—and a professional joke-buyer knew his people only by the color of their envelops. But West was different. He called upon his trade. A tall, well-drest gentleman, he would drop down from Hartford, Connecticut, and make the office rounds. Mother-in-law jokes, Pats and Mikes, ham-actor jokes, young-lover-and-girl's-father jokes, West wrote them all with equal facility—sometimes the same one in three different ways so the editor might take his choice.

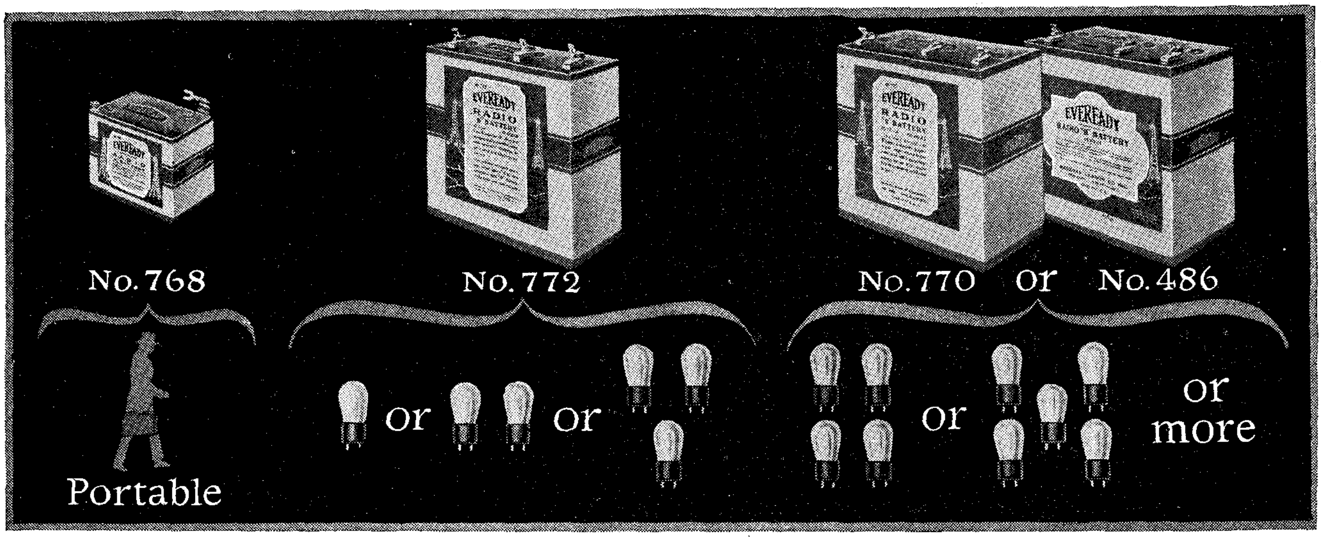
Once the writer asked him how he went about his job, for his output was enormous. To which this Admirable Crichton of "funny stuff" replied:

"I shut myself up in a room with a pot of strong coffee and concentrate. It's as good a recipe as any."

West was one of the "comic" men. A "comic" was a joke that was set aside for illustration, and therefore entitled to a higher rate. And this brings to my mind one of the queerest kinds of the funny business; the habit of putting the cart of picture before the horse of idea.

Why do editors pay good money in liberal amounts for drawings which have not a spark of humor or humorous suggestion in them? Usually the work of some artist of reputation, their function is chiefly

Perhaps you, too, can cut your "B" battery costs in half. Just follow the chart. It gives you the secret of "B" battery economy.



Thousands of people have made the discovery that Eveready "B" Batteries, when used in the proper size and with a "C" battery*, are the most economical, reliable and satisfactory source of radio current.

On sets of one to three tubes, Eveready "B" Battery No. 772, used with a "C" battery, will last a year or longer, usually longer. On sets of four and five tubes either of the larger Heavy Duty Eveready Batteries No. 770 or No. 486, used with a "C" battery*, will last eight months or more.

These figures are based on the average use of receivers, which a country-wide survey has shown to be two hours daily throughout the year. If you listen longer, of course, your batteries will have a somewhat shorter life, and if you listen less, they will last just that much longer.

Here is the secret of "B" battery satisfaction and economy:

With sets of from 1 to 3 tubes, use Eveready No. 772.

With sets of 4 or more tubes, use either of the Heavy Duty Batteries, No. 770, or the even longer-lived Eveready Layerbilt No. 486.

Use a "C" battery on all but single tube sets.

Evereadys give you their remarkable service to the full when they are correctly matched in capacity to the demands made upon them by your receiver. It is wasteful to buy batteries that are too small. Follow the chart.

In addition to the batteries illustrated, which fit practically all of the receivers in use, we also make a number of other types for special purposes. There is an Eveready Radio Battery for every radio use. To learn more about the entire Eveready line, write for the booklet, "Choosing and Using the Right Radio Batteries," which we will be glad to send you on request. This booklet also tells about the proper battery equipment for use with the new power tubes. There is an Eveready dealer nearby.

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NATIONAL CARBON CO., Inc.
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EVEREADY
Radio Batteries
—they last longer

Tuesday night means Eveready Hour—9 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, through the following stations:

WEAF–*New York*
WJAR–*Providence*
WEEI–*Boston*
WTAG–*Worcester*
WFI–*Philadelphia*
WGR–*Buffalo*
WCAE–*Pittsburgh*
WSAI–*Cincinnati*
WEAR–*Cleveland*
WWJ–*Detroit*
WGN–*Chicago*
WOC–*Davenport*
WCCO { *Minneapolis* / *St. Paul*
KSD–*St. Louis*
KGO–*San Francisco, 8 P. M. Pacific Coast Time*

---

*Note: In addition to the increased life which an Eveready "C" Battery gives to your "B" batteries, it will add a quality of reception unobtainable without it.

"I can strop a new blade and shave in less time than it takes you to shave without stropping," said Jones.

"What's the catch?" asked Carter.

"No catch at all," replied Jones. "A keen blade will shave in half the time, and it only takes a few seconds to strop a blade keen on Twinplex."

"Very good, old chap, but my blades are keen too. I use a new blade every few days," responded Carter.

"The laugh is on you, my dear fellow. There are millions like you," said Jones.

"You go on shaving, day after day, thinking a new blade, just as it comes from the package, will give you the best shave."

"Well! won't it?" asked Carter.

"Not by a long shot. If you'll get a Twinplex, and strop your blade just before you use it, you'll get a new idea about shaving comfort and speed," rejoined Jones.

Carter did get a Twinplex and now he gets glorious shaves every day. And he doesn't often have to bother to get new blades, for one blade lasts for weeks of velvety shaves. He just loves his Twinplex. You'll have the same experience if you get a Twinplex. Try it. At all good stores. Single Edge $3.00. Double Edge $3.50 and $5.00.

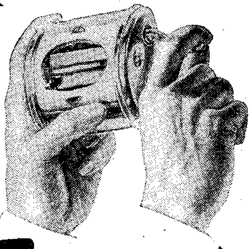
DULL HOUSE
HOME FOR AGED BLADES

Send for this unique Home for Old Blades

Once inside this tiny house with green blinds, blades can't get out to harm anyone. Send 10¢, name your razor and we will send you a Dull House and a sharp new blade, made keen by stropping on Twinplex. We believe it will shave better than any new blade you ever used.

TWINPLEX SALES CO.
1626 Locust Street, Saint Louis

New York — Montreal
London — Chicago



Twinplex Stropper

FOR SMOOTHER SHAVES

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

to tie up the money invested in them until some one of the office editorial staff, or other unfortunate, can write a joke to justify them. Never was there a comic journal that did not have hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars' worth of these white elephants.

Instead of buying a pictorial idea and having "the right" artist illustrate it, editors have bought "pretty" drawings on the chance that some willing wheel horse of a joke-writer could discover what they meant, if anything.

When I was a new-comer in the office of *Puck*, engravers' proofs of bought-and-paid-for but jestless drawings were sent to jokesmiths every week. They would go first to William E. McKenna, who lived near by in Brooklyn; a short haul, if results were nil. McKenna would look them over and do his best. Half a dozen possible jokes for each picture would be returned by him to the editor, who might scan them, sigh and say: "These are pretty sad. Send them back and tell him to try again." If the second chance produced naught that was side-splitting—a very slight fracture of the side was deemed a passing mark—the editor would say: "Shoot these proofs up to Buffalo and let Carey take a crack at them." (P. H. Carey, I see by *Life's* list of current reliables, is still in the business, uncracked beneath the strain.) If one of the many submitted jokes passed muster, the picture was then available for publication and the patient joke-writer received his reward—$2. Reader, can you wonder if sometimes a joke seems flat and pepless? That rate of two dollars per "side-split" was years ago. Rewards are richer now. Five dollars is nearer the average paid at the present writing.

The late Arthur Crawford was inspiration to many an artist. He dug for the ideas which they illustrated, supervised their sketches and sold the finished product. The algebraic suggestion, "plus A. C.," appended to an artist's signature was well known to thousands who did not know the man. Crawford was not a joke-writer in the ordinary sense. He worked with the artists and got his pay through commissions on the sale price of the drawings. I have materialized from thin air a good many picture ideas myself, but it has been incidental to my job. Crawford was a free lance in a field all his own; his sole stock in trade a nimble, creative brain.

"I stay up home Mondays," he once said to me, "and think. I go out on the porch after breakfast, roll a cigaret, put my feet up and my head to work. My neighbors, fellow commuters, going by to catch the 8:30, give me waves of greeting as they pass and call out: 'Pretty soft, I'll say, this joke business. Nothing to do but sit and take it easy.' Yet Monday is my hardest day. What's the use trying to make them understand?"

Crawford, whose death occurred but three years ago, kept constant finger upon the pulse of pictorial humor, we are told, and—

He knew his markets and the fashions in fun. Once he bewailed the fact that nobody wanted "Cupid stuff" any more; it had been so easy to do. Another time he said: "Tramps have gone completely out. I don't believe I've sold a tramp joke in five years."

Some of the old ones are sticking; some, but not many. Those still with us remain because conditions in certain lines haven't changed. For example, the Hunter-and-Guide joke is just as plentiful to-day as it was twenty-five years ago; the reason being, doubtless, that in the news columns every autumn the man-shot-in-mistake-for-a-deer is quite as numerous as ever. Jokes reflect fact. The small-boy-and-sister's-beau joke likewise declines wholly to die, its lease on life renewed, perhaps, by a certain distant relationship to the joke of the hour. The flapper, the wildness of youth, is the keynote of much of the short humor to-day. "Into the night go one and all" of the Pats and Mikes, the MacBooth Rantingtons, the Frayed Fagins and the Farmer Bentovers. The flaming flapper dominates. She demands and receives the tribute of the jokesmith's attention.

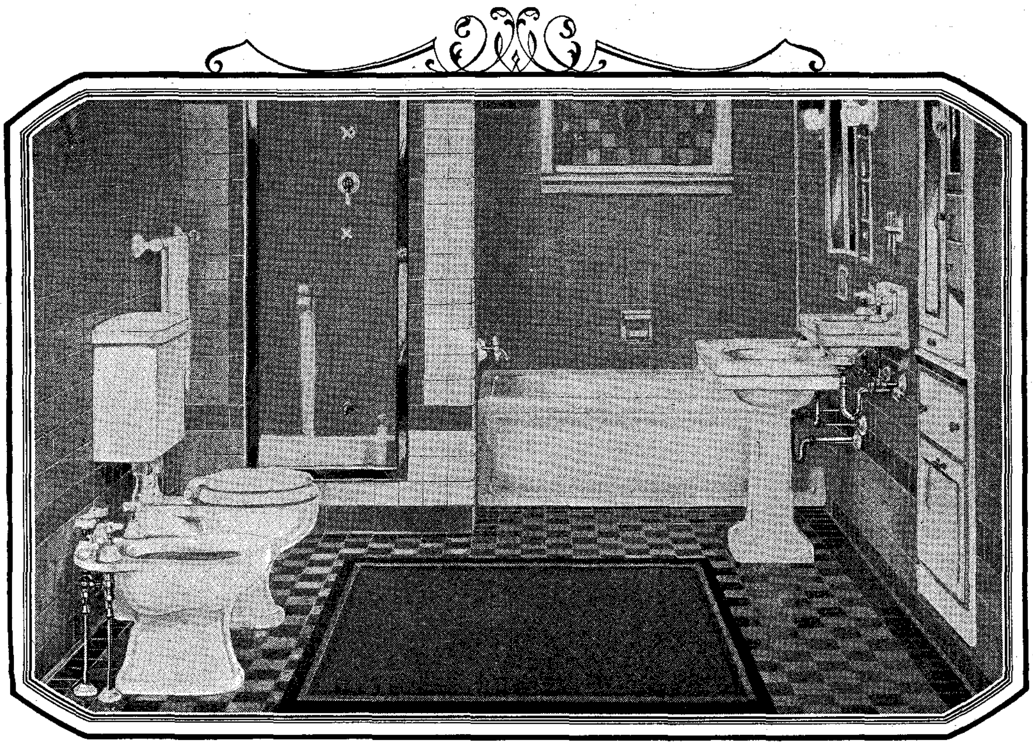
Think what a boon Prohibition was to the jokesmith! And bobbed hair. And radio. And aviation. And (for a time) mah jong. And, more recently, the cross-word puzzle. Hollywood and the making of "movies" are a source of endless inspiration; so are automobiles and the problems and difficulties of traffic control. Advertising and advertisers have (if this be treason, make the most of it) their funny side. Ultra-modernism in all fields is a fair and fat mark.

The editing of jokes for publication may seem to some a particularly superfluous form of lily-painting. Yet there are certain editorial chores that must be done. When jokes take dialog form—and they usually do—there is sometimes a single headline over them. Frequently that can be improved upon.

More importance was attached to funny names in former days than seems to be the case to-day. One of the office properties handed down from editor to editor in *Puck* office was a much-thumbed and worn list, partly typewritten, of names that were suited to differing characters. Some of the entries were in Bunner's handwriting, some in Wilson's, some in William C. (Pop) Gibson's. For a young spendthrift-about-town Van Isching Coyne was recommended as the correct cognomen. Tramp names, like Tatterton Torn, were numerous and ingenious. Some names could be fitted to almost any dialog joke; odd creations like Eggley Monade. That one was Bunner's, I believe. Nobody bothers much about such details to-day, least of all joke-writers. Like enough, the importance which then attached to them was due to the same slant that made Charles H. Hoyt invent pat names for the characters in his farces, plays then current and popular, names like Kneeland Pray in "A Temperance Town," or Welland Strong, in "A Trip to Chinatown."

One of the trials in the life of a joke editor is the well-meant, even complimentary, invitation of non-editorial friends to "tell us some jokes," an invitation usually sprung in the presence of a grinning, anticipating circle, all set for a treat. This always brings you plump up against the realization that mighty few jokes are funny enough to tell, even if they are funny enough to buy. If you think differently try repeating "a good one" to an impartial audience and sense the chill, the arctic silence, that generally follows:

Waves of news or other interest sweeping the country quickly dash jokes upon the editor's doorstep. What a cargo followed Coué! What a response to "Yes, we have no bananas," mah jong and the cross-word puzzle! He who runs a comic paper may



TE-PE-CO

ALL-CLAY PLUMBING FIXTURES

TEPECO THE TRENTON POTTERIES COMPANY TRENTON, N. J. U.S.A.

The Sign of
One Quality

FROM the sanitary standpoint, Te-pe-co, embodying as it does the utmost in achievement of sanitary engineering, leaves nothing to be desired.

Te-pe-co Plumbing Fixtures are china and porcelain—most sanitary, beautiful, practical and permanent. Our acknowledged leadership in this industry has been made possible by untiring effort to produce plumbing fixtures of the finest quality and market them at a moderate price. No better ware can be made—seldom is it equaled. Te-pe-co is the accepted standard of excellence for public buildings and private residences.

There is a wide range of Te-pe-co prices owing to the variety of sizes and designs.

The Trenton Potteries Company
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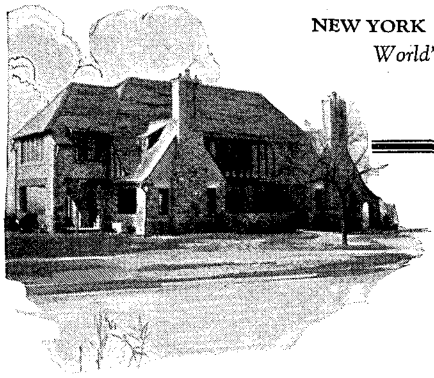
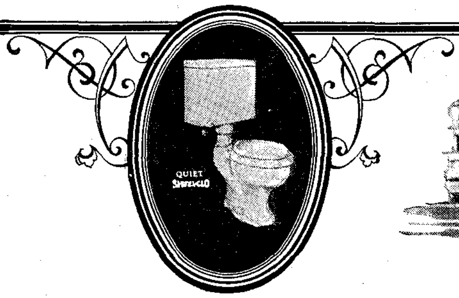
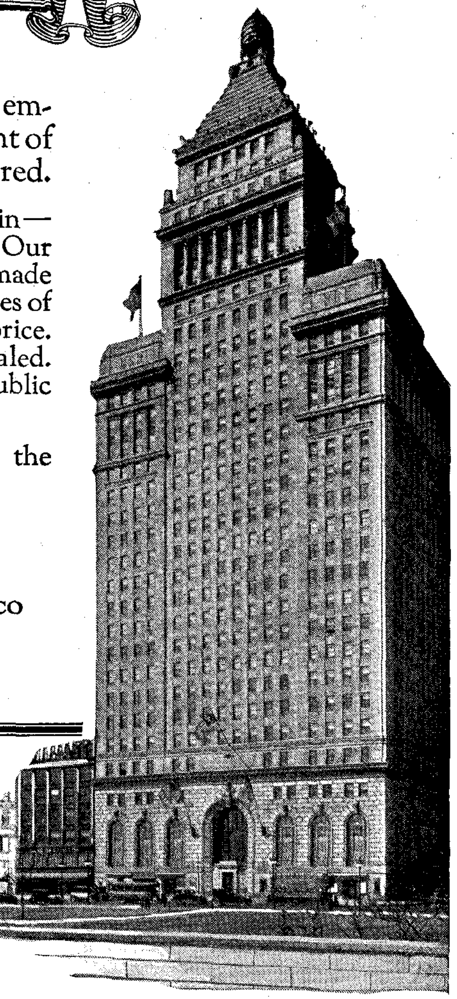
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO
World's Largest Makers of All-Clay Plumbing Fixtures



Your bathroom owes much of its beauty and convenience to correct utilization of floor space. Our book, "Bathrooms of Character," T-6, shows a number of model floor plans. Send 10 cents for your copy.





"Te-pe-co" Plumbing Fixtures are included in the equipment of the Strauss Office Building, Chicago, Ill.
Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, Architects.
Wolff Mfg. Corp., Plumbing Supplies.
Hanley & Co., Plumbing Contractors.

“Never change it,” cautions satisfied pipe-smoker

Apparently, Mr. Kirkland is unfamiliar with certain rules and by-laws of the Edgeworth Club.

One by-law adopted unanimously years ago—and never amended—is as follows: “The quality and flavor of Edgeworth tobacco shall never be changed.”

However, we feel certain that after reading Mr. Kirkland's interesting letter the Club will elect him promptly to membership, as he requests. His letter certainly shows he has the proper credentials.

McKeesport, Penna.

Larus & Bro. Co.,
Richmond, Virginia.

Gentlemen:

A cheap watch will lie to us continually about the very stuff life is made of, and poor tobacco will steal what is left of it.

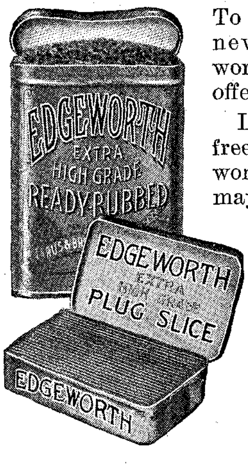
It requires more time to upset our ideas about things than it does to adopt the idea in the first place. This is especially true in regard to smoking tobacco.

It is, however, a reasonable argument that one will never get more out of a pipe than is put into it. I settled that argument long ago by adopting Edgeworth. Edgeworth is exactly right, so I caution you by the great cornpipe, never attempt to change it in any sense, for I believe I would detect it. I have a certain regard for my pipe, which I do not care to abuse.

The only hope one might have of finding greater enjoyment in the quiet smoke than is provided by your product lies in the selection of a better or perhaps a more elaborate pipe, but that is another story.

Very sincerely yours,
A. H. Kirkland.

P. S.—Will you take my name into the next Edgeworth meeting?



To those who have never tried Edgeworth, we make this offer:

Let us send you free samples of Edgeworth so that you may put it to the pipe test. If you like the samples, you'll like Edgeworth wherever and whenever you buy it, for it never changes in quality.

Write your name and address to Larus & Brother Company, 2-O S. 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

We'll be grateful for the name and address of your tobacco dealers, too, if you care to add them.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to suit the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are packed in small, pocket-size packages, in handsome humidors holding a pound, and also in several handy in-between sizes.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

[*On your radio—tune in on WRVA, Richmond, Va. —the Edgeworth Station. Wave length 256 meters.*]

read in jokes the waxing and the waning of a fad. There is no better barometer.

The increase in the number of college humorous journals has had its effect upon the professional joke business. The college type of joke appears with growing frequency and sets a new pace of sophistication. Incidentally, it makes the preparation of, say, a football number largely a matter of picking and choosing. There is so much good material. As to other sports, it is a queer thing that, altho baseball is the national game, almost no baseball jokes are written. Or tennis jokes. Football and golf, yes.

IMMIGRANTS WHO DON'T

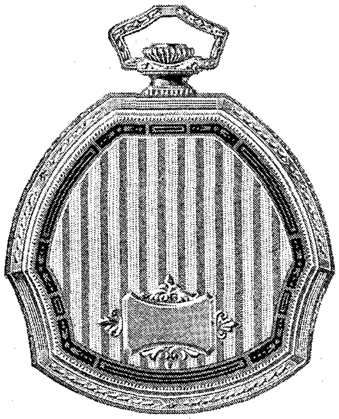
THE easy assumption that every immigrant to these shores improves his fortune by coming here is an error, according to trained observers whose work lies among the immigrant classes. One of these observers points out that it is only a minority of immigrants, to begin with, who at once find work at the occupations they have been trained for. “The mass of them, as is well known, come to us from the land, but the mass of them, as we are often apt to complain, settle in the cities.” Enlarging on the subject in *The Interpreter* (Foreign Language Information Service, New York City), he continues:

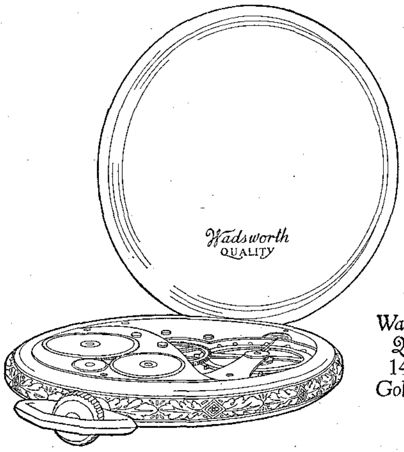
> Our factories and our mines are largely manned by whilom peasants. Even for such town workers as tailors and carpenters there is usually a considerable interval before they can get back to their own trades in the new country. The whole method and organization of American industry is so different from what they are used to. There is little doubt but that this is one of the greatest hardships in the alien's readjustment.
>
> And it is just this aspect of the problem that is for the latest arrivals enormously keener than it has ever been for any group of their predecessors. The immigrant of the past was, broadly speaking, a manual worker. However remote, therefore, the American job might be from his accustomed trade, it was at least something he could do. But among the newest immigrants there is a great proportion of men and women who have never worked with their hands.
>
> There has, of course, always been a sprinkling of educated and professional people among the masses of previous migrations. The forty-eighters from Germany, who left their country after the failure of the democratic revolution, were predominantly of the urban middle class. Among the Jews who fled from Russia in consequence of the pogroms of 1881 there were many business men, students, writers and rabbis. One recalls the sight of white-bearded patriarchs and middle-aged mothers of families with tragic faces pushing carts on the lower East Side or hawking matches and shoe-strings from pathetic baskets. And from an earlier day there comes the memory of Giuseppe Garibaldi, the unifier of Italy, the hero of the Roman Republic, turning candle-maker on Staten Island.
>
> Never before, however, have we seen such a wholesale influx of the middle classes. Always in the past the movement was local, occasioned by catastrophic events in some single country. This time it is European. The overturn in Russia is merely the most sensational instance. Pretty much all the countries of the old continent, the victorious as well as the defeated, have undergone a social upheaval since the signing of the peace—a calamity of which the principal sufferers are the classes that in ordinary times rarely quit home: the office workers and the professional people.

To get a proper perspective on the situation of these newest immigrants, says the writer, one would have to conceive of our own country experiencing some similar catastrophe. For instance:

> We might think of justices of the Supreme Court, members of Congress, leading clergymen, bankers, captains of industry and the like starting over again, say, in the Balkans or in Poland, taking the first job that came along to save their families from want—men with distinguished careers behind them, but aliens to the language of the country, its institutions and ways of life.
>
> There are actually at this moment in our midst thousands of such people from nearly every country in Europe—not disinherited noblemen who never were trained to any kind of work, but men who in their own countries were eminent in the arts, in the learned professions, in government and in affairs. In proportion as they were well trained at home their adjustment to new conditions is the more difficult. Lack of knowledge of English naturally is for this class fatal to success. But equally so is the difference between the traditions and ways of life of the old home and the new.
>
> Here, for instance, is a Hungarian author and playwright, famous in his own country. His pen is, of course, of no use to English-speaking America. But he was willing to serve the newspapers of his own people here. Then he made the discovery that the Hungarian newspaper in America is, in large measure, an American paper. Its style and make-up, its range of interests, and to an astonishing degree its very vocabulary, are of this country. After his small capital was exhausted, he went to work in a glass factory.
>
> L. K. is an Austrian physician. He came to this country a year ago, expecting to resume his practise in America. At home before the war he had been well-to-do, socially prominent, professionally respected. He had invested heavily in war loans and had, of course, lost everything. The inflation of the currency and the general collapse of his country completed his ruin. Over here he learned that his European degrees did not entitle him to practise medicine. He would have to study English and pass a series of examinations before our authorities would grant him a license. Too old to start all over again, he has taken a job as a bus boy in a lunch room.
>
> A former professor of political economy at the University of Moscow, the author of an authoritative work on the railroad systems of the United States, is earning $150 a month as a teller in a New York bank.
>
> Scores of other examples might be accumulated, one more pathetic than the other. But there is hardly a man among them who takes his own case tragically. They look back, not to the remote days of their prosperity at home, but to the bitter interval immediately preceding their emigration, and rejoice at their freedom, their security, and the hope that America holds out to them and their children for the future.

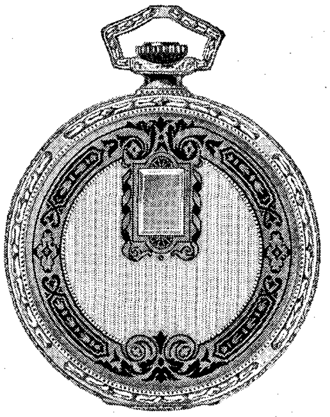
The value of your Watch depends upon this!

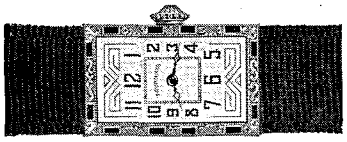


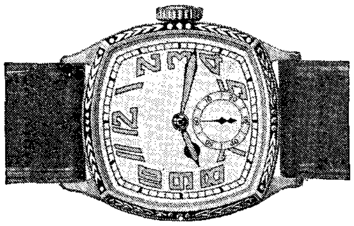


Wadsworth Quality 14 karat Solid Gold

Wadsworth Quality 14 karat Gold Filled







IN TWO important ways the value of your watch depends upon the case.

For a watch has two separate functions. The first is to keep time. The second is to serve; by its beauty and distinctiveness of design, as a mark of the wearer's prestige.

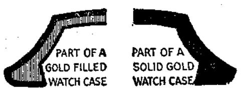
The case safeguards the timekeeping quality of the watch. If the case is not exactly fitted, if it becomes loose and allows dust to enter the movement, the watch can not give you proper timekeeping service.

And the case is in itself the embodiment of the watch's character. If inferior materials or design are used in its making, it can never have the permanent and distinctive beauty you desire.

For more than thirty-five years the leading movement makers and importers have consistently selected Wadsworth Cases for long wear, accurate fit, and correctness of design.

To make sure of these things for your own satisfaction when you are buying a watch, look for the quality mark of Wadsworth stamped inside.

THE WADSWORTH WATCH CASE COMPANY, DAYTON, KY.
SUBURB OF CINCINNATI, OHIO
Case makers for the leading watch movements


PART OF A GOLD FILLED WATCH CASE
PART OF A SOLID GOLD WATCH CASE

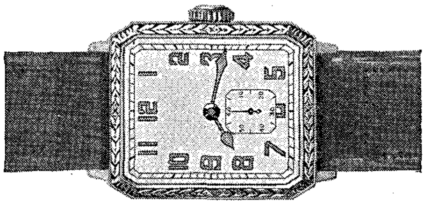
A gold-filled watch case is made by welding together two layers of solid gold with a filling of stronger metal between. The result is a watch case, gold inside and out, but stronger and in every way more satisfactory than a *thin* solid gold case.

To protect the public against misrepresentation the U. S. Federal Trade Commission has recently approved a definite standard of quality for cases marked "Gold Filled." Every Wadsworth Gold Filled Case meets fully this government standard.

When you buy a gold filled watch, therefore, be sure that the mark *Wadsworth Quality Gold Filled* is stamped in the case. For you can trust this mark as implicitly as you would the marks "Wadsworth Solid Gold" or "Wadsworth Sterling."

Wadsworth Cases

MAKE WATCHES BEAUTIFUL



REFORMING THE AMERICAN PIE

WHEN SOME CONGRESSIONAL GOURMET brought serious charges against Congressional pie, he was starting something that wouldn't soon stop, for it seems that the subject is one that awakens sure-fire echoes in the American heart and home. The question of how thick a pie should be to win the privilege of being served to a National Legislator, or to any other free and unterrified citizen, now reverberates from Maine to California, and we are told that "in the pronouncements of at least one great corporation it has been discust as might be a new bond issue or a plan for another trunk line." The daily journals have been enriched with photographs of certain members of Congress under circumstances which "aroused the enthusiasm, and possibly the envy, of many an ancient gourmet." These photographs showed an event which is described by Charles G. Reinhart, writing in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, as "a pie-eating contest held on the steps of the Capitol." The hostess at this celebration was Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, of Massachusetts, who had undertaken to demonstrate to her fellow Congressmen what a pie should be, in accordance with the best New England traditions. As to the details of the tournament we are told:

P. & A. photograph

PIE PROMOTION AT THE CAPITOL

The hostess is Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, of Massachusetts, while Congressman Montgomery, of Oklahoma, is making a record.

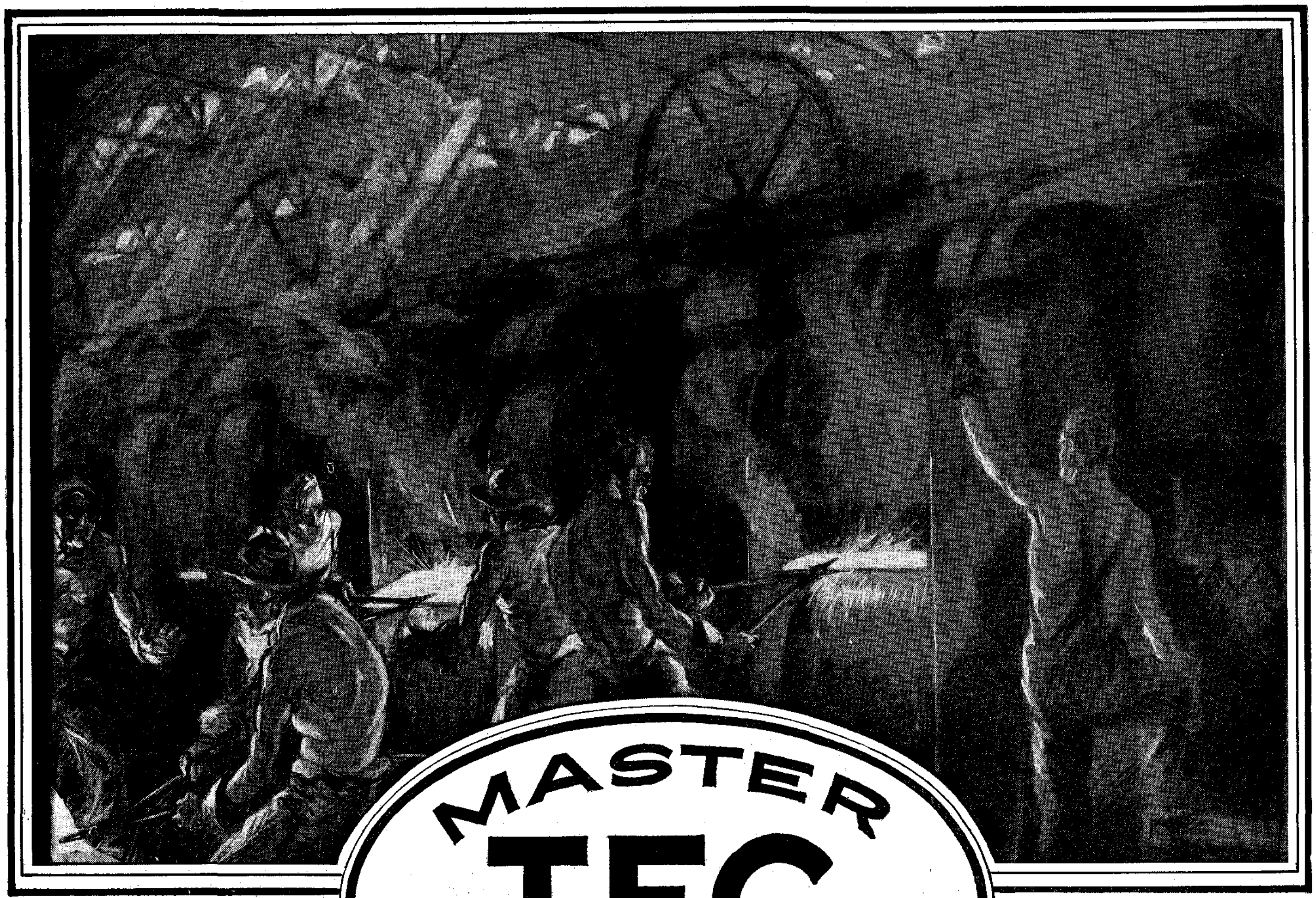
> It was fitting that Representative Samuel J. Montgomery, of Oklahoma, the "baby member," should win by disposing of three deep-dish apple-pies. But the contest was more than just a sporting event. It was a sort of unofficial investigation of the modern pie.
>
> An epicure among the members had charged that the pies in the House restaurant were not all that pies should be, particularly pies served to the foremost legislative body of America, composed of many men who numbered Yankee pioneers among their ancestors. So the informal investigation started. What it proved, apart from the efficiency of the baby member as a pie-biter, has not yet been disclosed. There is no record of a joint resolution on the subject.
>
> But the big corporations of America have a way of getting prompter results than Congress when their interest has been aroused. Maybe that's why they're big. Anyhow, one of them recently determined on a policy apparently considered important enough to warrant the following announcement in newspapers:
>
> "Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad have turned their attention to pies served to travelers on this road. . . . All chefs have been ordered to make pies with the filling at least an inch thick. They will be required to adhere strictly to this rule."
>
> Unimportant, you think? It evoked a letter from a man who seems to think the issue is of consequence. It was written by Lawrence F. Abbott, widely known editor and author, to Gen. W. W. Atterbury, then vice-president of the Pennsylvania System, and said:
>
> "It may seem a little strange that I should write to you personally about a veal-and-ham potpie served on a Pennsylvania dining-car! Nevertheless, I am going to do it. The other day in coming up from Havana with Mrs. Abbott on the Havana Special, by way of Key West, we had our last meal in a Pennsylvania dining-car which was attached to the train at Washington. 'Combination Special 234' was a veal-and-ham potpie, and it was delicious. I asked my waiter to give my compliments to the chef, and I told the steward, whose name I think is B. J. Thomas, that I wished that I knew a restaurant in New York City where I could get as good a specimen of that dish made famous in English literature.
>
> "I know how tirelessly you have worked to promote a feeling of sympathy and understanding between the men and the management of the Pennsylvania. Such an understanding, of course, rests partly on service to the public and an understanding by the public of what the men and management are doing. This is the excuse for my letter. For a long time to come, when I think of the Pennsylvania road, I shall think with pleasure of the steward, the chef, the waiter and the 'Combination Special 234' on the Pennsylvania dining-car which was attached to train 186 at Washington."

Hoping, perhaps, that "more of that pie would inspire yet other editors and authors," says Mr. Reinhart, the railroad published on its menus the recipe as follows:

> "Use shoulder of veal (boned) and cut in one-inch dice. Set to boil with onion, carrot, celery and one bay leaf. Season and cook until done.
>
> "For the sauce melt a little butter or lard, add flour, mix well and strain enough of the liquor over it to make a medium-thick sauce. Cook thirty minutes. Season with a little lemon juice. Add chopped parsley.
>
> "Cook diced carrots, small onions and salt pork separately.
>
> "Place three pieces of veal in a pie dish, together with three pieces of boiled ham cut in half-inch dice. Add two pieces of carrot, two small onions and two pieces of salt pork. Add enough sauce to cover all. Cover with pie paste, brush with well-beaten egg and bake in oven until brown."

On which the writer comments:

> The recipe, you will see, is for individual sizes.
>
> Ask any housewife and she will tell you that pie should be always an individual thing—reflecting the individuality of the cook. Perhaps she will dust the clinging flour from her hands and lay down the rolling-pin to tell you about Aunt Delia Torrey, pie-maker extraordinary, whose death a few years ago was mourned by a nation.
>
> Aunt Delia, you will hear, sprang into fame overnight by a presidential utterance. She it was who made pies so luscious, so tempting, that former President Taft on a number of occasions sought relaxation from the heavy duties of his office by visiting her and sampling the pastries on her pantry shelves. Miss Torrey was actually the aunt of the former President and present Justice of the Supreme Court, but because of the fame of her apple-pies, and because of her wholesome, interesting personality, she became the aunt by adoption of the whole nation.
>
> Perhaps the housewife, if she is really old-fashioned and proud of her art, as any genuine maker of pies should be, will recite for you the verse Aunt Delia inspired John O'Keefe to write, after the press had heralded the fact that the President traveled seventy-five miles to eat one of her pies. It runs in part like this:
>
> He speeds as ne'er before he sped,
>   Fine frenzy in his eye;
> The miles behind have swiftly fled,
>   Yet still he's on the fly.
>
> Does some great danger to the state
> Compel this record-breaking gait?
> Why, no! He simply has a date
>   With some of auntie's pie.



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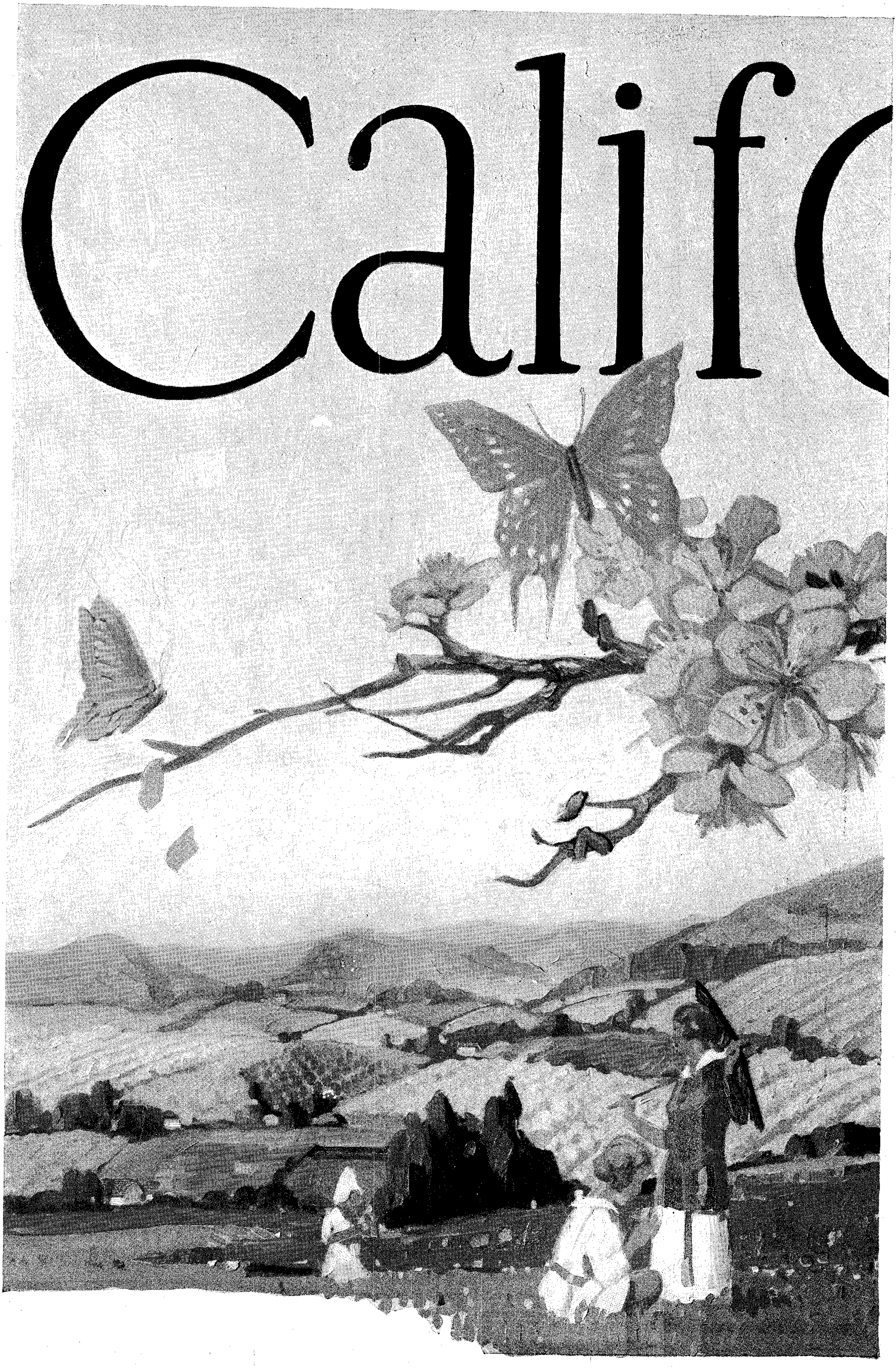
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

It was in the heyday of Aunt Delia's glory that the first, apparently, of the successful pie-making machines appeared. There was no obvious shout of welcome. Probably the people still cherished the old-fashioned home pie-maker, typified by Aunt Delia. This is how even that unemotional publication, *The Scientific American*, announced it:

"Another severe blow for the arts and crafts has resulted from the arrival of a pie-making machine. It has always been supposed that making pies was a work for human fingers. Despite the inroad of machinery on the crafts the pie artizan has stood alone, untouched by modern inventiveness. It was thought that pie was too complicated and individual a creation ever to be produced by brainless mixers and trimmers and stampers.

"Now comes this pie-making machine to standardize the pie and destroy its individuality and then to multiply and cheapen it. One man, three boys and the machine turn out from sixteen to eighteen pies a minute in the bakery where the pioneer machine has been installed. The inventor describes his contrivance as a boon to the human race, about ten feet long and twenty inches wide. An electric motor furnishes power and a gas jet keeps the forming dies warm."

There weren't, it appears, enough Aunt Delias in all the kitchens of America to supply the number of pies this growing country consumed!

Recently one pie-baking plant, which covers a whole city block, announced that it could produce 4,000 pies every hour if prest, a staggering total of 96,000 pies in one twenty-four-hour day. If each pie were cut into six pieces, the daily output could furnish dessert for 600,000 persons.

Here we are reminded that a few years ago the pie-founders of this land, gathered in Chicago from all sections of the country, determined that "the good, old-fashioned pie must be standardized." It appeared that the American pie had been degenerating. Unscrupulous profiteers had been undermining its fair repute. No longer was it in the same class with the well-known Cæsar's wife. Its filling in too many cases defied analysis. The reformers presented statistics on the pie-eating records of rival cities, as follows:

"Chicago consumes 75,000 pies every day. New York comes second with 60,000, and Philadelphia third with close to 50,000. The ten largest cities in the country are eating 500,000 pies daily. One billion pies are eaten every year in the United States."

Joseph C. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, who was elected chairman, was reported to have spoken as follows:

"We just had to organize. There was too much experimenting on the part of foreign-born American pie-makers. The Government has taken a hand in the manufacture of pies. We have been requested to agree on a standard filler for our pies. No more substitutes; eggs must be eggs and sugar sugar. Peaches must resemble more closely the original product. The cherry, made famous by the Manhattan cocktail, is now to be found in the cherry pie."

SAVING THE *VIEUX CARRÉ*

CRADLE of New Orleans, historic heart of the creole capital and hub of its French quarter to this day, the *Vieux Carré* is no longer in danger of being swept out of existence by the march of modernism. With its quaint architectural mementoes, enshrining the legends and historical incidents of two centuries, the picturesque old quarter has been granted a new lease of life, and the besom of destruction has been warded off. For a commission composed of influential men, identified with the affairs of the quarter, has been created "to act in an advisory capacity with the City Council, to see that no buildings or repairs out of character crowd into the historic section." And Beatrice Cosgrave writes that hereafter "the Italian vendor of garlic will be prohibited by law from propping an unsightly shed against a century-old building—and, perchance, the building itself will be restored to its pristine glory." Continuing in the New York *Times*, she gives this historical sketch of the rescued quarter:

In 1718 Jean Baptiste Lemoine de Bienville founded the City of New Orleans, a city extending eleven blocks along the river front and five blocks in width. Three years later Sieur le Blond de la Tour, Knight of St. Louis and chief of engineers, with fully a score of resonant titles, laid out and named the city streets. That original city, extending from what is now Canal Street, down eleven blocks, and from the levee to Burgundy Street, is approximately the *Vieux Carré*.

In general, the names of the streets of the quarter have been the same for two centuries. They retain, to-day, the original nomenclature of the French provinces and of the Gallic saints—albeit, in Creole-flavored English.

In the middle of the river front Sieur le Blond marked off the Place d'Armes, to be used as a parade-ground for the French soldiers. This spot, now Jackson Square, is the very heart of the *Vieux Carré*, and within a stone's-throw there are places crammed with names and events famous in history. On one side of the square is the Mississippi, edged to-day with great docks and far-stretching wharves. The same river witnessed the coming of Bienville, and of the *filles de la cassette* ("the girls with the chests"), so called because they were dowered by the King and sent from France under the protection of the Ursuline nuns to be the wives of the Colonists. The same river saw the pomp and pageantry of steamboat time, and to-day supports on its muddy waters great ocean-going steamers from the farthest ports of the world.

Across the square, facing the river, is the St. Louis Cathedral, built on a site dedicated to the ecclesiastical purposes from the moment of the founding of the city. Beside it is the Cabildo, the old Spanish court-house, edifice of a thousand memories. On the up-town and down-town sides (north and south being designations unknown in New Orleans) are the Pontalba buildings, built in the 1780s by the great Don Andres Almonaster y Roxas for his daughter, the beautiful Baroness de Pontalba. They were occupied by the foremost families and were the center of the social life of the city at the time when its culture was admitted to rival that of the court of France.

A few years ago *Vieux Carré* real estate

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri

improved in value. Men of moderate income were surprized to find that houses which they had previously bought for little more than the proverbial song would bring a great deal more. New Orleans began to be aware of the importance of the quarter, historic and otherwise.

A group of wealthy men undertook the restoration of the Pontalba buildings in one of the first attempts toward preservation of the old city, relates the writer, and continues:

The structure was cleaned and repaired and painted. The great ballrooms and the stately dining-halls of another period were cut up into rooms—still large when compared with the new doll-house apartments of the upper city. To-day whole families live in four or five rooms that were once the ballroom of an illustrious family. The changes made were not architectural, and the exterior remains practically the same as when the house was erected in the days of long ago by the gallant old Andalusian don.

Restoration in the *Vieux Carré* is, however, gradual. There are still immigrants in the quarter; still the notorious dives and dance-halls wherein are to be found the city's famous underworld characters. Only the other day occupants of the Pontalba buildings were startled by newspaper headlines announcing that an upper floor was to be padlocked for violation of the liquor laws. There was considerable discussion as to whether the padlocking of one apartment would affect the entire building—all of which gives zest to the quarter.

Jackson Square and the buildings that surround it have always been peculiarly associated with the life of New Orleans. Time has had its effect, and each successive shift of occupation is reflected, yet there is an intangible something—call it atmosphere, romance, or what you will—that can not be altered. A third story has been added to the Cabildo, taking away from the pure Castilian lines of the old Spanish court-house, and the Pontalba buildings have been provided with electricity and running water, but such changes are superficial. The spirit of the *Vieux Carré* lives on.

Jackson Square is still laid out in the formal French fashion planned by the Baroness Pontalba upon her return from France. Old Hickory, weighing 20,000 pounds in bronze, stands in the center of the square that witnessed his triumphal celebration of the battle of New Orleans in 1815. Perhaps that celebration—with *Te Deums*, sung by the choir boys and populace, rolling out from the cathedral and with the clergy in the full panoply of rejoicing—was the most magnificent ever enacted upon this ground. There had been erected near the spot where the statue of Jackson now stands, if tradition be correct, a temporary triumphal arch on which Liberty and Justice were gorgeously represented. From this arch to the entrance of the cathedral were ranged white-garbed *jeunes filles* of prominent families, each representing a State or Territory.

Through this aisle of girls, with the volunteer firemen brave in their uniforms of state, with the general population staring on in awe, Old Hickory stalked down to the doors of the cathedral. There he was greeted by the girl representing Louisiana, who, "in a short and gracious speech" (to quote from a manuscript of the period), delivered to General Jackson an expression

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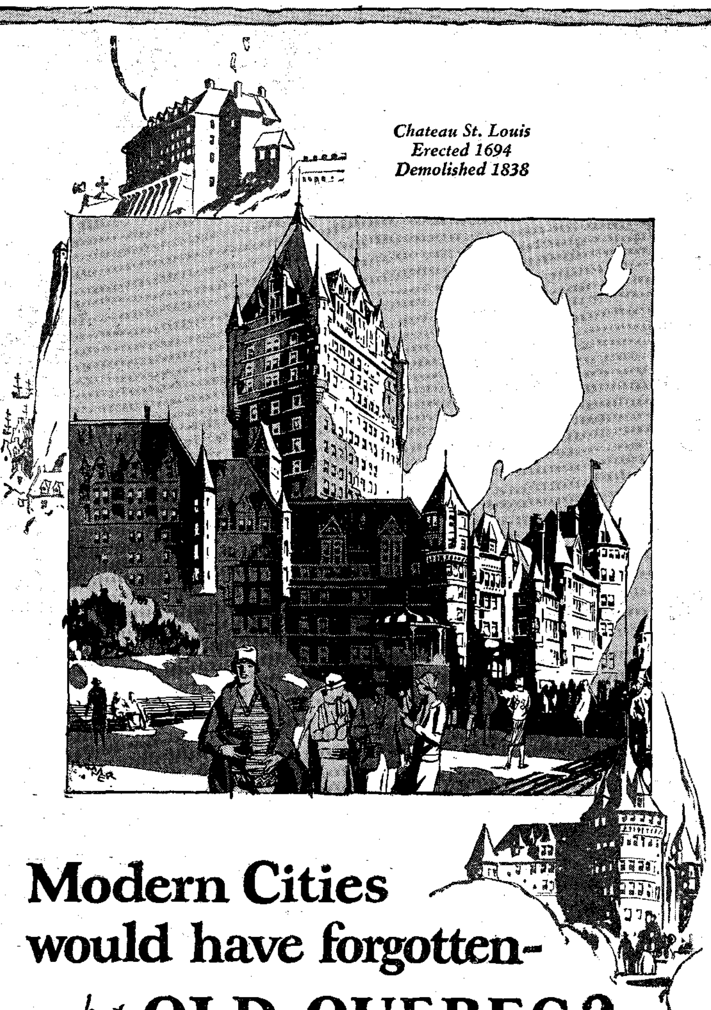

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BIENVENUE À QUÉBEC

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

of the love and respect in which he was held by the people of the city.

We are told, too, that in the same old square passed other historic transactions, to wit—

> The stately review of the French troops by Bienville; all the important meetings of early history. Here Don Antonio Ulloa, first Governor of the Spanish Dominion—he whose arrogantly handsome face looks out from a canvas in the Cabildo—received the keys of the city and took possession in the name of the King of Spain.
>
> The French Market, cleaner and more sanitary than ever before, is extant. For more than a century it has been noted for the good things it offers the table of the bon vivant: a wealth of vegetables from St. Bernard, Pointe à la Hache and the neighboring parishes; crawfish from the swamps; fish from the bayous and lakes; river shrimp in abundance. There is still the coffee-stand where, in the dull glimmerings of early morning, the beaux of yesterday on their way to the dueling oaks, used to gather, and where the lady of to-day with her escort, from balls or the opera, stop to order "coffee for two."
>
> And there is the Napoleon House—built by the millionaire ex-Mayor, Girod. It was to have been the refuge of Napoleon. A clipper had been built, and a band of trusty Barataria pirates was commissioned as its crew. But three days before the proposed sailing of the vessel word came that "Death, the great arch-pirate," had arrived first.
>
> The old Absinthe House, where the first absinthe made in America is reputed to have been sold, is still standing. Its ancient front now bears a gaudy sign announcing the opening of a dance-hall within. Some one has said that in New Orleans one studies history by the block. Of a certainty!
>
> Some of the famous old places have gone. The French Opera, where Adelina Patti made her American début, was burned some seven years ago, and the old St. Louis Hotel (or the Royal, as it was known in a more distant era) is no more. The St. Louis Hotel was built in 1816, and bought by the State in the '70s. It was used as a governmental headquarters until the capital was moved to Baton Rouge.
>
> The Cathedral remains a place of quiet devotion, in which romance and religion blend. Several churches have been built on this spot. The first was a rude chapel. Then a more pretentious church appeared which in 1794 was replaced by the present structure.
>
> Should you be romantically inclined, a bent old negro portress will, if you ask her with the proper amount of reverence, tell the story of Père Antoine, the beloved first pastor of the cathedral. She will tell you the story of his first trip to the city as a member of the Spanish Inquisition; how the *habitants*, carefree and gentle people that they were, received him with all honor on the night of his arrival—only to ship him back to Spain the next morning; how his heart was softened, and how, freed from the cruelties of the Inquisition, he returned to the city, to christen and marry and bury for forty years. Perchance she will tell you a tale of romance, too, and you will journey to see the famous date-palm not far off—a

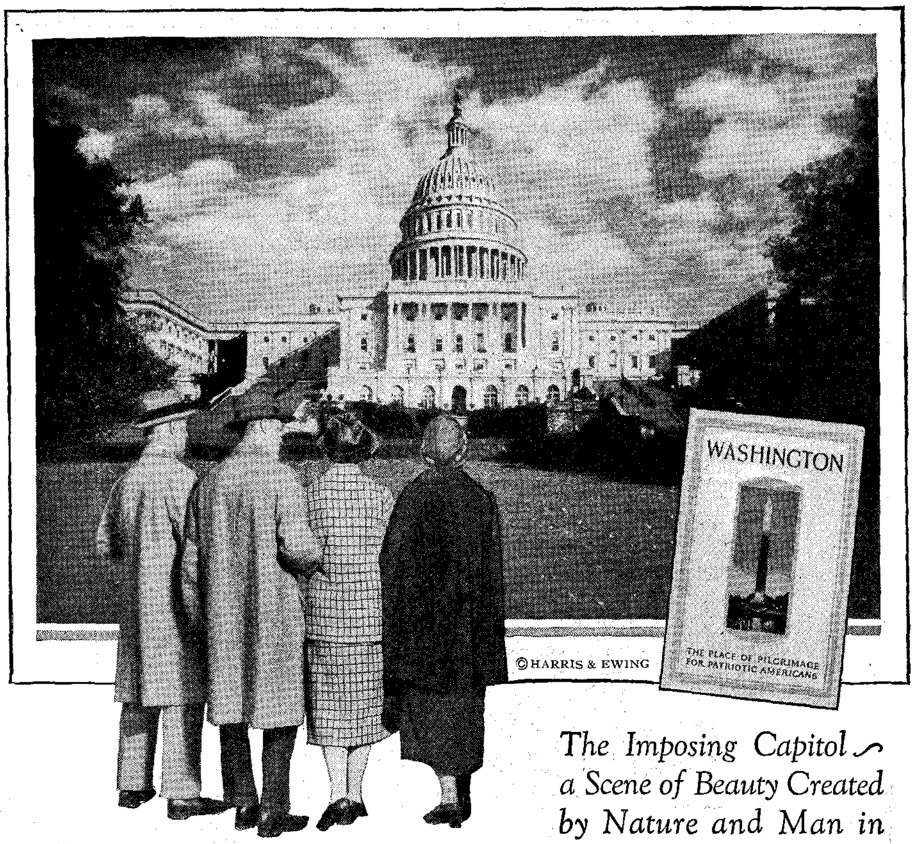
palm whose origin no one knows and about which every one speculates.

The Cabildo, next door to the cathedral, was the seat of government under the Spanish régime, and Miss Cosgrave relates that—

> There "the most illustrious Cabildo," the municipal body of regidors of the Spanish Dominion, met. The Cabildo was used, even after New Orleans became an American possession, as governmental building. Until fourteen years ago it housed the Supreme Court, with a precinct station on the first floor.
>
> With the going of the creole there came to the section an influx of immigrants. Frenchtown became a polyglot bottom of the melting-pot, with Italians in greatest number. The Pontalba buildings, where to-day you may see the monogram of the Baroness used as the motif of the fretwork of the iron balustrade, became a tenement. Even so short a time as ten years ago, Monday in the quarter saw galleries covered with the flapping washes of immigrant families. The suite occupied by Jenny Lind, on her triumphal visit to the city, had become the living-quarters of a brood of children fast becoming Americanized.
>
> New Orleans is the city of surprizes. The place where the notorious quadroon balls were once held is now a negro nunnery, and the banquette where the young blades drew their swords in a duel over the fatal beauty of a woman of color now resounds to the footsteps of a sister of the Holy Family.
>
> Frenchtown became the resort of tourists. Orleanians knew of it and some few admired it; but the creole, who appreciated its traditions, abandoned it with the rest of his sloughed-off personality. The neighborhood became almost a slum—picturesque, redolent of garlic and Neapolitan love songs, with motley doorways and courtyards whose charms were not entirely erased by even the weekly wash.
>
> Rents were cheap in the quarter and young artists and bohemians, looking for garrets in which to invite the muse, began to come in. First one came, and then another followed, until a notable colony had been formed. To-day it is an art center whose every artistic product bears the inimitable stamp of the creole influence. Immigrant residents are slowly giving place, and newspaper men, artists and writers occupy the dwellings that were once the ancestral homes of creoles with mellifluous names.

A ramble through the quarter will bring hidden beauties to light. The writer extols the views from the Arts and Crafts Club, sponsored by the local art colony, and adds:

> The architecture of the *Vieux Carré* everywhere shows the influence of the French and Spanish occupations—houses built to the very line of the street; the shuttered windows and overhanging balconies, with their artistry of iron-work; the corridors and the patios, with their jars of the forty thieves, in which palmettos grow; the tiled roofs, dating from the time when Baron Carondelet offered a premium for tiles, in an effort to prevent the frequent fires that ravaged the city—all these are features of the French quarter. Scarcely a house but has its touch of beauty—here the jaloused window-panes, there the arched perfection of an entrance.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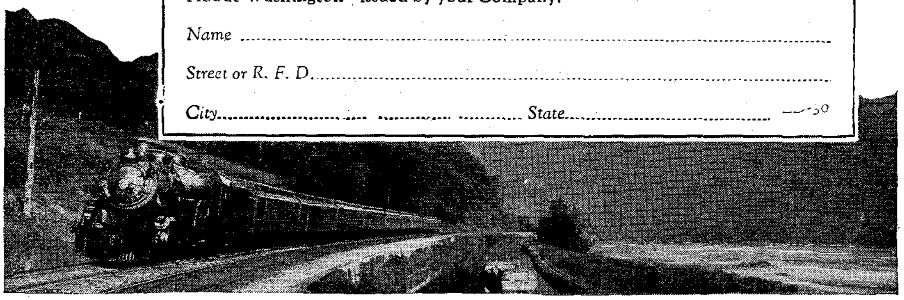


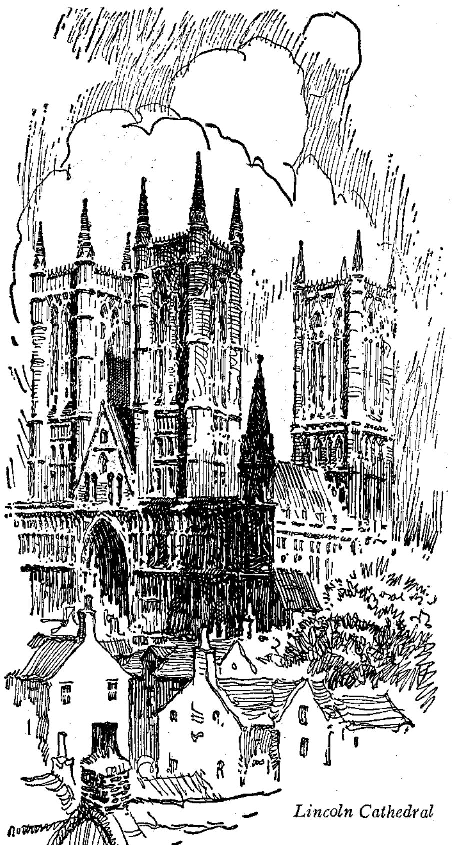
HOW THE BOOKMOBILE-WOMAN TAKES AMERICA'S PULSE

LIKE a warhorse that scents the battle from afar, the village bookworms "get a move on" when the three blasts of the traveling library whistle are heard from the crossroads. A writer who is evidently familiar with such high moments in country life and culture—Olga Clark, in *The International Book Review*—invites us to observe the halt of the bookmobile at Jubenville, and to note the electrifying effect of its arrival. Up to that moment, asleep or deserted, the village awakes, and its inhabitants are "stirred to vigorous literary activity," as the leading bookworms begin to appear "with books piled to their chins, books in newspapers, straps, market baskets, and with books in bushel baskets and in waiting Fords"; in the midst of which—

> A farmer stopt his team across the road and came to the door of the library to ask for a couple of books.
>
> "I just got a sassy bite of the horse on my wrist," said he, conversationally. And he rolled up the sleeve of his blue jean to show it.
>
> Standing by her mail-box down the road, Mrs. Halsey Sprague hailed the library as it passed. She asked for books for her husband and son. "They read—I haven't time," said she. "A good book keeps the boy home nights. . . . Oh, yes, he likes detective stories, the more exciting the better."
>
> The owner of the dry-goods store at the next stop wanted a couple of books for the butcher, whose store is in the same block with hers. "He's too shy to come on himself," she explained.
>
> "What kind of books does he like?"
>
> "Oh, he likes blood and thunder!"
>
> An old man voiced his wishes in a high quavering note. "I'm eighty-eight, and I haven't read without my glasses in forty years," he boasted. "I want something . . . not too exciting . . . mild, but with a few splashes." A little girl at the same stop declared she wanted "an active, lively book."
>
> There is Mrs. Cotter, the Scotch woman, who has been reading "Adventures in Friendship," by David Grayson. "It's a nice little story," says she. "I like books where they do a lot with a little. I think they're so helpful." The librarian marvels at Scotch thrift, and Mrs. Cotter, speaking now of her son, goes on to say: "Burn's a kind of a small little boy. But he's got awful big ideas. I don't know what to do with him. He's such a slow reader. . . ."
>
> The interruption is a woman in a dust-cap who hurries aboard with the query: "Have you got 'Miss Thompson'?"
>
> "Maybe you want 'Rain,'" suggests the librarian. And it is, in fact, the very book the woman wishes to read.
>
> One prosperous farm-woman shamefacedly gets a Dickens book at each trip of the library—for the "hired man" to read. Plenty of occasions are there to marvel at the reading incompatibility of married couples. The wife of a poor and untutored farmer reads the best the library offers, while the wife of a prominent lawyer has a flair only for cheap fiction.
>
> There is that somewhat unusual fellow at one stop who knows just what he wants to read. He is tall, angular, and gaunt, and at a glance one would name him crank. But instead he turns out to be a sportsman with a fondness for angling in literature as in life. He wants books on fishing and fishing-tackle. These subjects failing, he might like to read something by Elbert Hubbard, or he might be interested to reread "Kit Carson" or "Daniel Boone."
>
> On a certain rainy day there was one farmer who strove to take a vacation apropos the bad weather. "I'd like to read all these books," said he grandiloquently, and he climbed aboard the bookmobile with joy and confidence. But, alas, his wife was present.
>
> "Don't take too many, John," she remonstrated. "You won't get a chance to put in them window lights."
>
> The drama on the bookmobile is continuous. A jolly, white-haired woman declares: "I want something sensational that will make me weep. That kind of weeping don't hurt you." There is the man whose wife told him before he left home to get a certain book. He has forgotten the title. Can the librarian help him? All in the same day the librarian sorrows with the old couple whose only son accidentally shot himself while out hunting a fortnight ago, rejoices with the bridal party at that store and post-office where there is to be a wedding, and admires at that home where a new baby has arrived since the bookmobile's last journey.
>
> Jubenville, Town Pump, Buckbee's Corners, may not be sufficient definition for that region, the crossroads. Other names might be added—Hinkleyville, Egypt, Kendall Mills, The Five Points—none of these over thirty miles from a large city, and many not more than five or ten miles out. Here is a B. M. Bower stratum, there a Peter Kyne stratum; now they ask for Oppenheim, finding Chambers "too deep"; again, readers must have Harold Bell Wright or Ethel M. Dell, and everywhere they must have Zane Grey and James Oliver Curwood.

True to its modernity, we are told, the bookmobile "does not loaf leisurely up and down the county, but hurries along on schedule"; and "from one picking season to the next the librarian gets a whiff of the passing seasons, months, and days of the year." As for sociability—

> "Will you pick me out four, miss?" asks a man respectfully, looking in through the open door.
>
> "What do you like?"
>
> "Anything," he replies. "I like to read in winter."
>
> Then winter actually arrives, with a slack season on the farm, when every one has time to read except son, who is busy trapping. It is a rush season on the bookmobile, and at each stop the librarian faces the same question: "Where you been? We thought you was never coming." And then, "How long before you'll be back again?"
>
> The library travels the main highways, where it follows the snowplows. It carries its own snow-shovels and goes wherever the bread-wagons do, encountering frequent difficulties, however, since books are heavier than bread.
>
> Country readers are less fussy in their choice of books than city readers, with more respect perhaps for the written word. "I get interested in almost any book," as one woman said.
>
> What's in a title, one may well inquire, since so many of the library's customers



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But I started to tell what they read at the crossroads. . . . The small boy grows up. He is a farmer and comes aboard the library to take books for his wife to read, who is a teacher in the village high school. It is late fall; he himself has more time now than he had during the summer, and the evenings to his way of thinking are getting longer and longer. When he has his wife's books in hand, he questions the librarian: "Have you got anything kinda spooky? I don't read much," he adds, explainingly. "I generally set down at night to read and wake up and find myself sleepin'." Who, after a day in the open, has not experienced the same sensation?

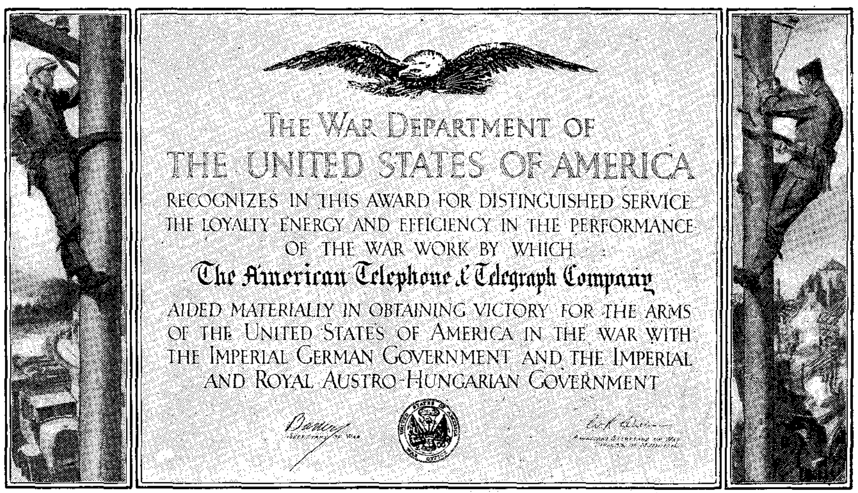
Between the ages of eight and eighty, the great majority of boys and men clamor for "Wild West" literature—good Northern or Western stories, pioneer tales, a Northwest Mounted Police story, a good detective or mystery yarn—barring those who read non-fiction both for enjoyment and for education. This latter class calls principally for books of travel, history, and biography, and these are generally more popular in proportion as they relate to the United States.

After noting the popularity of Western writers with crossroads women, the writer exclaims:

But what of the popular so-called "straight" love-stories, which should be issued in large print, be interesting right from the start, and end happily? Also these love-stories should be neither "too much on the study order," "too flippy," nor "too flashy." That woman who wanted something sensational to make her weep would certainly have wished to have it end happily. The kind of stories which you can cry over and laugh over, and which in the end make you happy, can be read while you are resting your weary bones, as one reader said, and are indeed popular. These volumes have very short book-lives in a library sense. They disappear so rapidly and repeatedly from the book-mobile's shelves that they are quickly tattered and torn.

"I c'n always tell a good book if it's gettin' kinda raggedy," sagely remarked one practical reader, adding her voice to the popular one.

And there are, of course, two sides to every love-story. "You won't like that, Mary," said one reader to another. "It's an *excitable* love-story." Or occasionally the book proves too prosaic for rural readers. The librarian had selected "Miss



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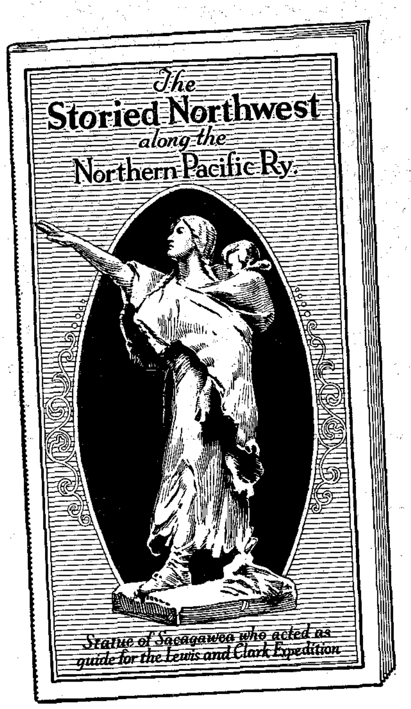
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

Lulu Bett," by Zona Gale. "You won't like that," cut in the ever-present friend. "It's so ordinary. Just an ordinary woman who didn't have anything. Don't read it!"

If the suggestion of a story by Joseph Lincoln, Gene Stratton Porter, Grace Richmond, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Grace Livingston Hill Lutz, Emerson Hough, besides others already mentioned, does not please, there is a very good reason. Perhaps a reader is looking for specific information on some subject. The list of subjects for which there have been requests for information is most heterogeneous, including books on mushrooms, bee-keeping, sea-shells, tatting, crocheting, plumbing, road-building, and radio; books that tell one how to paint wood-work, how to paper a room, how to flag chairs, and how to do many other things in the realm of the practical. It may be that the reader has gone through all the books of his or her favorite authors. And occasionally a slip of paper drops from the leaves of a returned book, revealing a jotting of "Bowery Bess," "The Lost Heiress," or "The Hand without the Wedding Ring," thus attesting the reader's loyalty to a forgotten author and a book which she had not read since she was a small girl, and which she now desires to reread. A mother sent her son to ask for "Nea's Engagement," a sequel to "The Nearest and Dearest"; and one woman volunteered: "I never see these here. . . . There was a book I was thinking of the other day. Have you got 'Estelle's Millionaire Lover'"?

"Folks'll always read it if it isn't fit to read," succinctly remarked one country woman; and yet, tho the sophisticated city reader may feel inclined to smirk at the sentimental and dime-novel character of the aforementioned titles, it is significant that among rural readers there are practically no requests for the "Sailors' Wives" type of fiction. Consider the most modern of all the sex novels as they rest complacently on the shelves of the bookmobile, unread except by accident by the vast majority of country readers.

"I like a strong story," said one woman, "a story like 'So Big.' But I hate sex stories. You see, I don't have much time to read, and I can't waste what time I have! A book has to count for something!"

The bookmobile is a fine place to bandy greetings and exchange commentaries on this book or that, and preparatory to the Ladies' Aid Supper Meeting, readers may be heard "doing their errands" with each other in the traveling library.

The judgment of crossroad readers is lax in some respects and rigorous in others. The great American classic—the crossroads being the judge—might be a story of the great outdoors, a mystery tale or a love romance, but never a sex novel. Longevity, you must admit, is one of the essential characteristics of a classic; and surely the books that are read and enjoyed at the crossroads have a long and healthy life.

The March issue of *The International Book Review* contains the following special articles:

"The Bookmobile Stops at the Crossroads," by Olga Clark; "How a Little Woman Became a Great Leader," by Keith Hutchison; "In the

Even the merest outline of the charms of

Norway

THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN

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Workshop of an American Realist," by Jean West Maury; "A Lady of Fashion Talks of Her Heart," by Donald Douglas; "A Love Story Eight Centuries Old," by Stanton A. Coblentz; "The Real India and the Brahminic Propaganda," by Harvey M. Watts; "Jorrocks and the Sport of Kings," by G. Tinkom Fernandez; "Pascal d'Angelo, Son of Italy," by Elizabeth Stead Taber; "Exploring Mysteries That Underlie Radio," by Algernon Blackwood; "Trying to Change the Unchanging East," by Alexander I. Nazaroff; "Truth and Fiction in the Saltus Legend," by Edwin Björkman; Editorial: "Changing Realism"; "Arrows in the Air," by Mr. Smith; "John Burroughs, First of American Nature Writers," by Hildegrade Hawthorne; "Seeking Perfection in the Printed Page," by Julian Street; "Mr. Bryan's View of His Own Career," by Arthur Wallace Dunn; "Three Kinds of Women and Their Husbands," by Louise Maunsell Field; "D. H. Lawrence Revives Mexico's Ancient Gods," by Louis Moore; "My Uncle, Stephen Crane, as I Knew Him," by Edna Crane Sidbury; "Lafcadio Hearn's Love of the Horrible," by Richard Le Gallienne; "The American Negro Enters Literature," by Jim Tully; "American Leadership in the English Idiom," by Brander Matthews; "The Nine Thousand Books of 1925," by Fred E. Woodward; "New Books for Boys and Girls," by Mary Graham Bonner.

THE LONGEST REGULAR AIR-LINE IN THE WORLD

BREAKFAST in Königsberg, tea in Moscow—such is the slogan of Europe's most ambitious non-stop passenger and freight airplane service, regularly established between "the pride of East Prussia" and "the capital of Communism." The transition is a picturesque one, according to Louis Fischer, who has made the trip. Writing in *The Independent*, he remarks that eight hours transport you from the flower of Western civilization, where Nordics predominate, to the Red metropolis, where Tatars mingle with Slavs, Armenians, and sheiks from Bokhara, and where one feels the breath of the East more distinctly than ever before, in view of the political situation in China. And he proceeds:

> Yesterday morning I saw clerks go to their offices in stiff white collars, hair neatly parted, trousers carefully creased—immaculate Germans. The same evening I used a ticket to the Moscow Art Theater, which a friend who knew of my coming had reserved. Men in knee-high leather boots, black blouses belted around the waist and buttoned down the neck, tight breeches, and leather jackets occupied front rows. Perhaps they were Bolshevist commissars. A sleek Oriental—from Turkestan, most probably—had mounted a bright, varicolored skullcap above his high, rounded forehead. Here were greetings from Central Asia, for while the sun rode the heavens from one corner to the other I had passed into another civilization—from a culture of speed, cleanliness, exactness, conformity, and perfected technique to a culture of slow movement, indifference to outward forms, laxity in details, protest, and unscientific management.
>
> As I sat in the airdrome restaurant in Königsberg, a Berlin diplomat about to make the trip to Moscow engaged one of the pilots in conversation. "How do you know when you've crossed over from Germany into Lithuania?" he was asking. "Nothing is more simple," replied the aviator. "The difference in the nature

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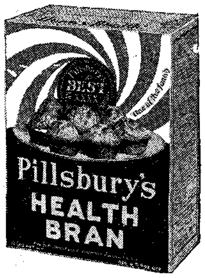

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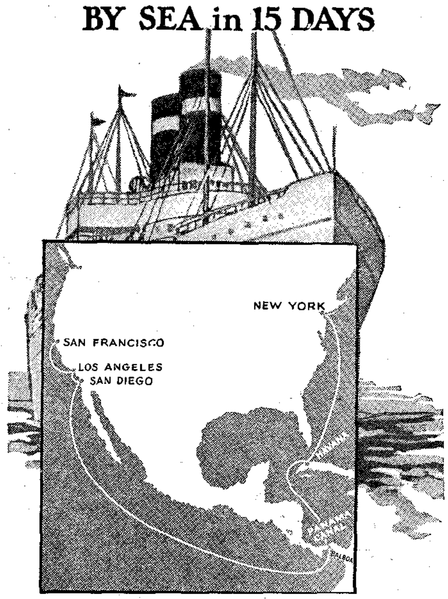

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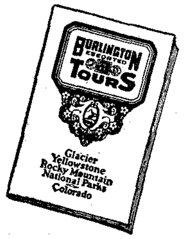

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

of the houses and the condition of the fields tells one immediately."

And so it was. We flew low enough to note many details. In Germany—the fine, whitewashed, red-tiled houses, excellent roads, beautifully laid-out fields, everything orderly; the railroad stations well kept, freight cars systematically arranged on the side-lines. Then a sharp divide—brown huts with thatched or mud roofs; much uncultivated land; many little pools of water have been left standing for the convenience of mosquitoes and disease. Here I see the first sign of Russia—a woman in white headkerchief, one long angle of which hangs down her back. Not so long ago, as late as 1917, in fact, this little State of Lithuania, whose population is only 2,200,000, was still a part of imperial Russia. One realizes in a moment that Germany has been left behind.

The start of an air flight is no longer an event. There is no more preparation either on the part of the passenger or the pilot than for an all-day auto trip into the country. To be sure, relatives still shiver in dread till the "Safely arrived" telegram is delivered into their hands. But it is all very simple. The trip to Russia is made in a six-seater Fokker 'plane, supplied with a special Rolls-Royce motor. Some few pieces of baggage go in the cabin, but most of it is placed in the "tail" of the manufactured bird to maintain a balance and to serve the purpose of ballast. Aside from the effects of the passengers, the airplane carries mail and freight. There are four passengers—a German, a Russian, a Hungarian, and an American. In addition, the young mechanic, who must always be on hand, sits in the cabin and communicates with the pilot by means of a slate which is pushed through a small, round window.

But other living things are going to Moscow. At my feet is a large jug of live fish for the aquarium in the Russian capital; in the "tail" is a hen. At the Moscow airdrome I met the owner of this unique chicken. He had imported her for breeding purposes, and it cost him $75 to do so. But he could not find this valuable species in Russia, and to have sent the hen by train for seventy-two hours would have meant to starve the thing to death, for no one would have fed it on the way.

Apart from Rakovski and Krassin and the other Soviet worthies who have traversed this air route, we are told, the most famous "passenger" of the line is a Siberian bear, which the Russian Government presented to the Berlin zoo. And we read on:

> To-day is a special occasion. Two machines will make the trip. There are four German diplomats and four civil passengers. The former use the *RR3*, we the *RR10*. Both machines run down the grassy field to warm the motor; then the *RR3* rises, and a moment later we leave the earth with a soft bound and commence to soar. Weather reports are bad. The whole stretch is covered with fog, but at least we have the wind with us. For a brief time we fly neck and neck with the *RR3*, but soon our young Russian pilot, who has flown this route forty-four times without accident, forges ahead and leaves them behind.
>
> We had started at 8:06 A. M. At 9:10

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Cunard new ss. "Lancastria," 17,000 tons, 53 days, $550 to $1250. Spain, Tangier, Italy, Riviera, Norway Fjords, Scotland, Berlin, (Paris, London). In 1927: new South America-Mediterranean cruise Feb. 5; 86 days, $800 to $2300: 23d Mediterranean cruise, Jan. 29; $600 to $1700: 7th Round World cruise, Jan. 19; $1250 to $2900.

FRANK C. CLARK Times Building New York

Avoid Imitations

ASK for Horlick's
The ORIGINAL
Malted Milk

Safe Milk and Food
For INFANTS, Children, Invalids, Nursing Mothers, etc.

A. M. we are in Lithuania darting to Kovno. The mist drives past us and heavy dampness comes in through the open window. Visibility is poor. There is a possibility that we may collide with the *RR3*, which must be near. Accordingly, our aviator decides to go above the clouds. Quickly we rise. An oily hand pushes the slate through the small window: the pilot has found time to tell us that we are 3,200 feet above land.

Suddenly a hole opens in the snowy fleece and we are lowered through it. The tips of trees appear. Land has become visible. I see once more the earth to which I belong and feel more at home. The clouds part as we descend. In the distance is Kovno. We circle over the airdrome and drop the mail. At this point some passengers have difficulty with their breakfasts, for marshes and lakes predominate in this region which have the effect of dragging the 'plane toward earth. With a jerk the machine falls fifty feet, it seems, and then rights itself—bounces up again. It is like the sudden start of a department-store elevator magnified a hundred times. The heart sinks to the stomach, and for a moment one may imagine that one's body remains in the Fokker cabin while one's legs have gone to Kovno.

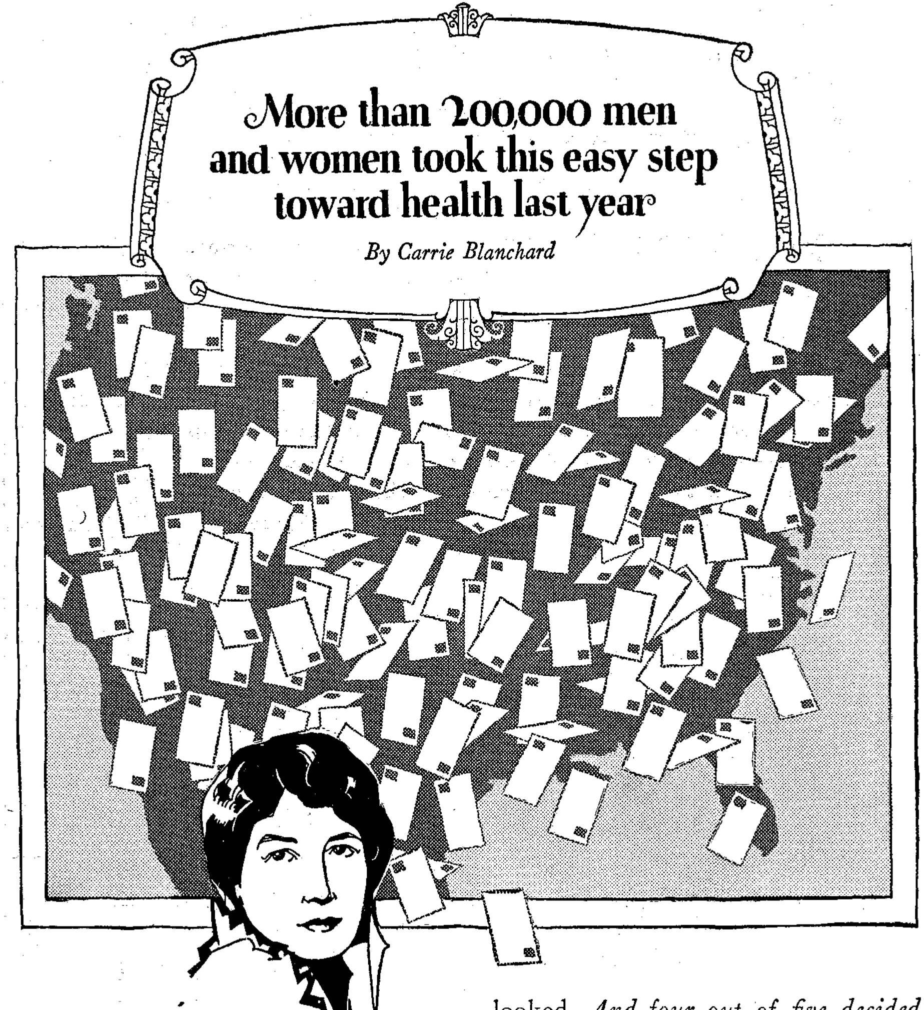
Our *RR10* speeds northeast, heading for Dvinsk (Dunaburg) in Latvia, another of the baby Baltics. The *RR3* is nowhere to be seen. In traveling to Dvinsk we are losing time unnecessarily, for we could cut off the corner which takes us there by flying over Poland. The Poles, however, do not permit Russians to fly over their territory, and so we must travel over Latvia for thirty minutes. These thirty minutes, incidentally, make it necessary for a Deruluft passenger to procure a Latvian visa. How else could these republics live? And then, what if we were forced to land on Latvian soil? One simply can not touch the dust of a country these days without its visa.

After half an hour's bumping over the bogs and swamps of Latvia we cross into Russia over the "air bridge" at Drissa, the frontier town. Nowadays, a border means showing one's passport, submitting to customs examination, and losing precious time while locomotives change and officials gossip. Here we may indulge ourselves in a figurative thumbing of the nose in the direction of the customs man whose hand can not touch us. We buzz on.

Then Soviet Russia! The fields, villages, towns and sites which we pass give no hint of the fact. This was probably no different when the Czar ruled in Petrograd—not from the air, at any rate. Every larger settlement has its church with golden domes and varicolored walls. We see some new homes built since the revolution.

The region below us is the White Russian Republic, one of the four autonomous father republics which constitute the Soviet Union. We pass Polotsk, where the Russians fought against Napoleon in 1812; Witebsk, a flat, spreadout city of 100,000 inhabitants, most of whom are Jews; and approach Smolensk. Smolensk is a Bolshevist military zone, and without telling us so, the mechanic in the cabin draws the curtains so that we may not look out. The far-distant muffled boom of practising cannon may be heard.

We land lightly. In fact, the wheels touch earth long before we inside realize it. I watch the pilot as he descends from his high perch. He has just completed a five-hour, nonstop flight. It is exactly 1.10 P. M. He opens his leather helmet and lights a cigaret while the passengers



More than 200,000 men and women took this easy step toward health last year

By Carrie Blanchard

FIRST, let me tell you how I happen to be talking to *you*.

For twenty years I have been a food demonstrator. I have met lots of people—about 25,000 a year. I served Postum to them. They liked it. "Mrs. Blanchard, that's the best drink I ever tasted." Thousands have told me that.

That set us thinking. If people became so interested in Postum when I told them about it face to face, why shouldn't I reach an even larger number through the newspapers and magazines?

That is how I happen to be talking to you now.

I wanted everyone to find out the effects of caffein on *themselves*. So I originated the thirty-day test. Last year over 200,000 men and women made the thirty-day test—made Postum their mealtime drink for thirty days.

At the end of thirty days, they measured their own physical gains—how much better they felt, how much better they looked. *And four out of five decided never to go back to caffein.*

It seems to me, with all the advantages on its side, that you must want to make the thirty-day test of Postum, too.

Carrie Blanchard's Offer

Let me send you one week's supply of Postum, free, to start you on the thirty-day test. I will include my personal directions for preparing it in the most delicious way, both with boiling water, for yourself, and with hot milk, for children.

If you would prefer to begin the test today, you'll find Postum at your grocer's. It costs much less than most other hot drinks—only one-half cent a cup.

For one week's free supply, send me your name and address, indicating whether you prefer Instant Postum (prepared instantly in the cup, with boiling water or hot milk), or Postum Cereal, the kind you boil.

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Postum is one of the Post Health Products, which include also Grape-Nuts, Post Toasties (Double-thick Corn Flakes), Post's Bran Flakes and Post's Bran Chocolate. Your grocer sells Postum in two forms. Instant Postum, made in the cup by adding boiling water, is one of the easiest drinks in the world to prepare. Postum Cereal is also easy to make, but should be boiled 20 minutes.

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(prepared by boiling)
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Automatic oven heat regulator turns electricity on and off as needed. Maintains a steady, constant temperature. Never too hot—never too cool—and only uses electricity one-third to one-half of the time. Money saving, time saving, work saving, and insures perfect baking and roasting.

Here's What It Will Do for You
Roasts all kinds of meats—fowls and fish. Only uses electricity about 1-3 of the usual time. *Cooks all vegetables*—eight medium sized potatoes use electricity 8 to 12 minutes. *Does all baking.* A cake uses electricity about 12 to 15 minutes. A boiled ham uses electricity 30 to 35 minutes. Cooks a boiled dinner complete—using electricity about 40 minutes.
Fries, Toasts, Stews, makes coffee, boils tea kettle—no other stove needed. Will do anything any range will do.

With this range you can do all your cooking under the perfect heat control of electricity and yet at a cost that is only one-third of what it would be if a regular electric cook stove were used.

Has double electric grill on top for frying, cooking, etc., a deep 18-inch oven for baking, roasting, etc., and a big electrically heated fireless cooker compartment—all under automatic control. Oven big enough to hold a large turkey or three loaves of bread. Oven has unbreakable "Pyrex" Glass door.

Entire range lined with aluminum—rust-proof and easy to keep clean. ***No Three wire-special wiring necessary.*** Attach to any floor socket or wall plug. On casters, move anywhere. All complete ready to use when you receive it.

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Hard Edge Non-breaking Blades are made for hand use. All Hard Blades are for both hand and power machine use. Back of every Simonds cutting tool is the experience of a near century in the manufacture of tempered steel cutting edges. Let the name "SIMONDS" be your constant guide to cutting tool quality.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

gather around to ask him foolish questions. In the meantime, the mechanic tests the motor and the tanks are fed with benzine and oil.

Here the travelers meet the first representative of the Soviet State—an official in Red Army uniform. On the wood huts Communist propaganda placards are displayed, and:

> Inside one of them a peasant girl in red headkerchief is preparing a lunch supplied free by the Deruluft. On the floor stands the inevitable samovar.
>
> Fifteen minutes have passed. Our pilot has received a report of weather conditions between Smolensk and Moscow. The *RR3* appears. It was late because the pilot had remained under the clouds in Lithuania, while we had gone above them.
>
> Our *RR10* mounts toward the sky once more. The clouds above are black. Now and then it rains. Yet the flight is as smooth as that of a $12,000 automobile on a perfect macadam road. One passenger sleeps. Another reads a paper. Still a third consults his Baedeker, for we are crossing historic ground. This entire territory was traversed by the armies which Napoleon brought with him from Western Europe in an effort to subdue the Russian bear. Here his men fell and froze in thousands. This was his real Waterloo. At Borodino, for instance, a quaint, typical Russian town which we pass in less than three minutes, Napoleon with 125,000 men clashed with a Russian Army of 100,000 which formed the Czar's last defense. The Frenchman left 28,000 killed and wounded on the field; the Czar, 44,000. Having managed this bit of carnage successfully, Bonaparte marched on to Moscow. It took him longer than it did us. At four o'clock the Comintern radio station towers came into view and then the gilded cupolas of the Cathedral of Christ the Savior. All Moscow lay at our feet. We dropt anchor, so to speak, at exactly 4.15 P. M., German time. In less than eight hours of actual flying we had traversed a distance of more than 750 miles. The same trip by train via Kovno and Riga takes just three days.
>
> The Deruluft's Königsberg-Moscow service is merely one part of the best organized international air organization in the world—the German system. Nowhere on this planet has civilian flying been so highly developed as in Germany. Some twenty-seven airplanes leave Berlin every morning and land in other countries the same day. There are regular connections with Stockholm, Helsingfors, London, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Constantinople, and Rome. And still the system grows. A short time ago, on the occasion of the arrival of the Japanese aviators in Berlin, the German Aero-Lloyd announced that it intended soon to make the Konigsberg-Moscow route the first leg of a line from Berlin to Tokyo. According to the announcement the regular service will commence the coming spring. Most of the flying in Siberia is to be done by night with the aid of great beacons and light towers. The distance from Berlin to Tokyo, now taking three weeks overland through Russia and five weeks by boat, will be negotiated by air in forty-eight hours. Thus the Germans are forging their way to the Orient.
>
> Simultaneously with this development,

Captain Bruhns, a noted German aviation engineer, is in Tokyo discussing with the Japanese authorities the opening of a regular Zeppelin service between Germany and Japan. Captain Bruhns is chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the proposed Nansen flight to the North Pole. He is a Zeppelin patriot, and the Nansen trip is looked upon by the committee as the pathfinder for the passenger service from Western Europe to the Far East. It is indicated that a branch will run south from Japan to San Francisco. This branch will make it possible for Americans to go from the United States to Japan and China without crossing the Pacific. What the Germans can not accomplish in Europe, it seems they may do in the East.

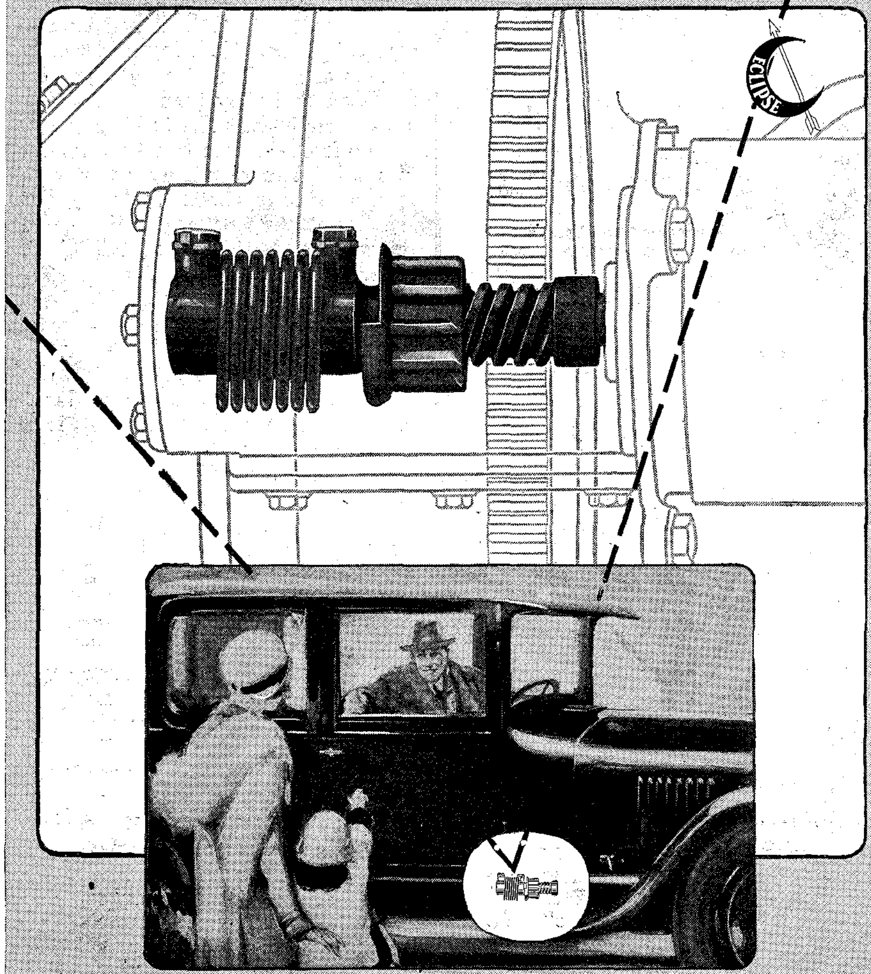
"FUTBALL WILL NIVER BE ABOLISHED"

—*Mr. Dooley*

RETURNING to the public gaze after a long and lamented absence, the admired Mr. Dooley remarks to the faithful Mr. Hennessy—the latter having seen in the pa-apers "that the colledges ar-re thinkin' about abolishin' futball"—that "Ivry American citizen ought to study and masther th' gr-reat questions that our naytional existence hinges on, so that he can undherstand thim, or annyhow talk about thim." And having, in that one phrase, demonstrated that the old vein of whimsical but penetrating satire is bubbling as freshly as of yore, Mr. Finley Peter Dunne continues, in *Liberty*, to steer his old protagonist to a triumphant "come-back." He explains to Mr. Hennessy that the "futball conthrovarsy" started over "a red-headed young student fr'm Du Page County—a fellow counthryman iv Judge Gary—who cud tuck a futball undher his arm an' run faster an' farther thin anny other seminary in anny county in North America." But it's a bad thing to promote a man to hero "whin he's immachure," explains Mr. Dooley, and—

> "So it was with Brick-Top. In th' middle iv th' autumn whin his fellow colleejans hoisted him on their shoulders it was to show him how much they loved him. But whin they did it in December it was like as not they were goin' to take him down an' throw him in th' river.
>
> "We can always find an excuse f'r makin', or makin' away with, a darlin' iv th' popylace. Th' raison f'r lynchin' Red was that he thried to get a job f'r himsilf suited to his ijacation an' his need iv money. He declined th' chair in Romance Languages at Osawoosa at a sal'ry iv thirty dollars a month. He had delivered ice durin' th' summer, but winter was comin' on an th' ice business, like th' ground hog, was hibernatin'. Th' prisidincy iv th' United States was held down by an old Amherst boy who'd played halfback on th' debatin' team in his day, an' he showed no sign iv givin' it up, so what was Brick to do? A futball star is like an ex-Prisidint—there's hardly anny way he can 'arn his livin' an' keep his dignity. There was nawthin' left open to this hero but a job as profissyonal futball-player or sellin' rale estate in Floridy. He was competent f'r ayether. To sell Floridy rale estate a man has to be muscular an' fleet iv foot. He must use the stiff right arm to sell th' lot

ECLIPSE
BENDIX DRIVE



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THE ECLIPSE BENDIX DRIVE is standard equipment on a large majority of the world's automobiles—and is the form you probably know best of the Eclipse products used in starting gasoline engines. It is the automatic connecting link between the electric starting motor and the engine of your automobile—a "mechanical hand" that takes hold of the flywheel of the engine, cranks it, and then lets go.

Eclipse starter-drives, in their several variations, insure maximum ease, convenience and dependability in starting any gas engine. Throughout the world, "Eclipse at Elmira" is known as an authority in this important field, and its products are accepted as standard.

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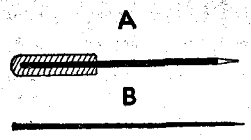
What's back of the edge of your Razor Blade?



SUPERFICIALLY, one might think that the very edge of a razor blade was all that mattered in shaving. But the blade *behind* the edge—the body of metal of which it is a part, and which supports it—is every bit as important.

The Ever-Ready Blade (A) is a staunch and rigid piece of steel which is ground to a scientifically correct bevel *edge*—an edge that is microscopically keen, but marvellously strong and durable.

The blade is given additional rigidity by a "backbone" of heavy gauge metal. The diagram (A), above, shows the husky construction of an Ever-Ready Blade, while (B) is a cross-section view of an ordinary wafer blade.

The Ever-Ready Blade is keener and retains its keenness longer. If you have been enduring poor shaves just from force of habit, now is the time to switch to this super-keen Ever-Ready in the Ever-Ready Razor.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

an' he must hurry to th' bank with th' check.

"Well, sir, th' minyit th' sorrel-top gladyator decided to do something, an' I f'rget now what it was, there was an outburst iv rage fr'm wan end to th' other iv this gr-reat land. 'It's a naytional scandal,' says th' public. 'It brings discredit on our institutions iv larnin' whose proud boast it's been that they turn out nawthin' but amachoors in ivry line.' Manny remedies were offered to cure this here canker that was atin' into our body politick. Some was in favor iv abolishin' futball. Others iv closin' th' colledges. Billy Borah inthrajooced a risolution into th' Sinit to investigate this cryin' evil, an' th' Prisidint was ordhered be th' Anti-Saloon League to proclaim a day iv fastin' an' prayer to stave off th' consequinces iv this hurt to our counthry's honor.

"It was tur'ible while it lasted. I cudd'nt sleep nights thinkin' iv it. I wanted to raise a fund f'r Red so's he wudd'nt have to dishonor th' ol' flag be doin' f'r money what he'd done all his life f'r nawthin' or swappin' an orange grove f'r a ticket back to Chicago. But it didn't last long, thanks be to Hiven. Like all th' gr-reat questions that shake th' hearts iv th' American people it was soon f'rgot. We pass fr'm wan convulsion to another. We have a fit ivry day about something. Forchinitly, whin we come out iv wan we don't remimber what it was all about. I don't know what Red Grange is doin' now. But I bet ye that if wan iv th' indignant souls that wanted to have him broke on th' wheel last Novimber if he didn't put on his rompers an' go back in th' ice business, if he met him to-day wud grab him warmly be th' hand an' say: 'Where did I hear ye'er name?'"

And having thus pricked the iridescent bubble of fame, Mr. Dooley appears to heave a philosophic sigh as he draws the conclusion:

"So futball is safe an' a young man who enters wan iv our univarsities can be pretty sure he's goin' to come out well grounded in th' fundymintals iv knowledge iv what to do in his contact with th' wurruld whin some wan gives him a kick in th' shin. If he can't do anny betther he larns to cheer an' to sing an' to throw his hat over a goal-post—no mane accomplishments f'r a youth who has to make his way in life.

"Anyhow, it's glad I am that th' infuryated pathrites didn't abolish th' game. F'r th' time bein' there won't be anny Nineteenth Amindment to suppriss th' for'ward pass. Ye can't tell what th' next amindment will be about annyhow. It might be wan thing or another. A man who studies th' Constitution nowadays don't bother about what Thomas Jefferson, George Wash'n'ton or Binjamin Franklin put into it. He skips all that hokum an' starts in at th' amindments to get an idee iv what Tom Heflin or Norris or Mrs. Catt thinks.

"But f'r th' time bein' th' game is safe an' th' first pleasant day in October will find ye settin' in th' gran'stand wavin' a flag an' givin' ye'er college yell iv 'Kill him' whin ye'er little Packy hurls himself at th' joynt gyard iv th' Christyan Brothers. Ye're proud iv that All-A-rehey road full back. I niver see ye so

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A Raw Throat means Germ Infection

Give it continuous antiseptic treatment

EVEN a slight rawness in the throat is serious, because it is due to a germ infection that causes a slow poisoning of the whole system.

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Sprays and gargles fail because their effect lasts only a short time, and they can ordinarily be used only night and morning.

Formamint is the only throat antiseptic of proven germicidal power with which you can fight the sore throat germs all day, wherever you are. That's why more than 10,000 doctors have endorsed it.

Carry a bottle of these convenient, pleasant-tasting tablets and take them at intervals all day—one every hour or so when the throat is actually sore, one every two or three hours to prevent infection when exposed to disease, cold or dust. All druggists.

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50
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Formamint Tablets

We will send you a pocket case of Formamint tablets on receipt of four cents for postage. Address Bauer Chemical Co., Dept. A-5, 113 W. 18th St., N.Y. City.

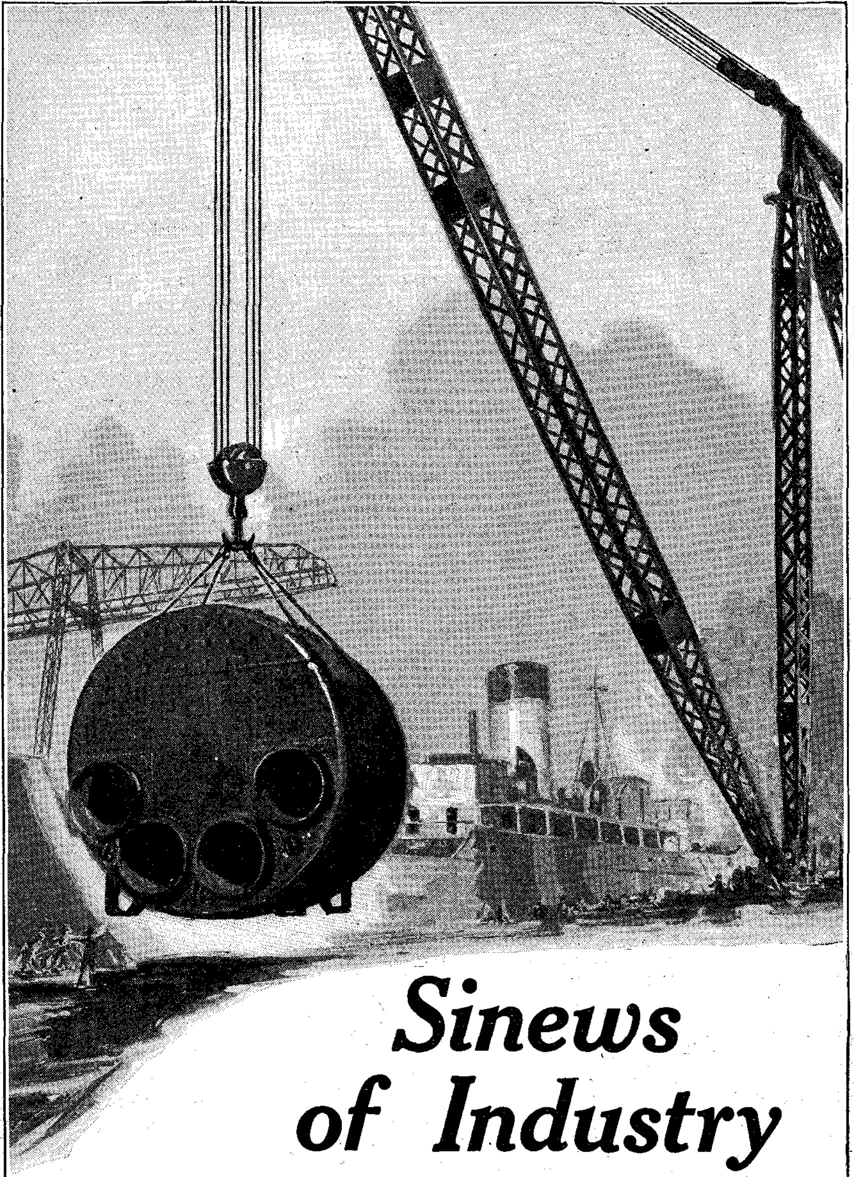
stuck up about annything since ye led th' A. O. H.'s in th' p'rade as ye've been since that quar'lsome infant got onto th' team. Ye'er fondher iv him thin ye ar-re iv all th' r-rest iv y'r grandchildher put together. Weren't ye in here last year an' I said to ye: 'How's Aloysius gettin' along? That was a fine oration he made on l'avin' school about standin' on th' threshold iv th' sea iv life an' this an' that. What's he goin' to be?' 'Oh, I don't know,' says ye, 'a colledge profissor, or a lawyer or something. His head is that full iv l'arnin' he can't think. Ivry time he thries to ketch a baseball it bounces off his nose.'

"'An' how's that little ruffyan Pathrick Sarsfield Hinnessy? Is he anny brighter thin he was? Can he undherstand wurruds iv wan syllable?' says I. 'Now,' says ye, 'ye're talkin' about th' flower iv th' flock. Ye'll hear fr'm that boy some day. He ain't much good as a scholar, but nayther was I whin I was his age. But, by gorry, he can kick a futball as tho he hated it, an' last year I see him slam a Saint Francis Xavier twic't his size over th' boords on his head an' I don't think th' fellow has come to yet. He's a splindid boy, little Packy. I don't know what he intinds to do whin he gets out iv colledge.' 'Ye needn't bother,' says I. 'He won't get out in ye're lifetime. Both th' charackter iv his scholarship an' his futball will keep him there till his beard is a yard long,' says I."

And the venerable Mr. Dooley further reassures Mr. Hennessy as to the stability of the great university game:

"No, sir, futball will niver be abolished while th' fathers iv th' land have annything to say about it. They'se no futball enthusyast that's as wild as a man who niver took more exercise in his life thin sprinklin' th' lawn, if he has a boy at colledge. Whin Aloysius come home with spectacles on an' told ye he'd passed th' examination in coonic sections, ye said: 'Splendid. Ye take afther me. I was good in joggerphy, too, whin I was young.' An' thin ye f'rgot about it. While th' day Patsy turned up with stickin' plasther on his nose ye wint through th' roof. 'Who give ye that?' says ye. 'Young Grogan,' says Patsy. 'I'll go out an' hand that rowdy's gran'father a talkin' to,' says ye, grabbin' ye'er blackthorn cane, which is a gr-reat help to conversation on fam'ly subjicks in this neighborhood. 'Ye'll find him in th' hospital,' says ye'er little gran'son. 'What's he doin' there?' says ye. 'I hope th' poor man ain't hurted.' 'He's waitin at th' hospital till Felix's leg is set,' says the kind little fellow. 'Ye didn't break it, did ye, ye rough young divvle?' ye says, grabbin' him in ye'er arms. 'No, sir,' says Packy; 'it was th' fence did it,' he says. An' that night didn't I see ye walkin' arm in arm with th' assassin past Grogan's house?

"'Twas th' same way at grajation day. Whin I was a boy none iv th' male popylation iver got beyant third reader. 'Twas thought effiminate to go anny further. Th' girls wint right through to be school teachers, but it didn't do no wan good in a blacksmith shop to know how to bound Mitsopotamya. So afther a battle with th' thruant officer mother's darlin' was sint down to Clancy's to pump th' bellows. But nowadays 'tis different an' ye'er humble home is not complete without a warnin' fr'm some colledge that Aloysius Malachius Hinnissy is at large. So I wint to see Aloysius grajated. It was th' first grajation I iver see an' 'twas a good show. I'll say that f'r it. It was a good show an' free. I wanted to see ye'er gran'son put



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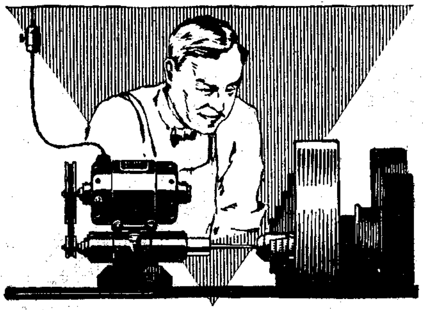

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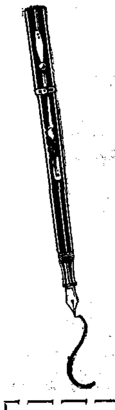

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

on th' ways an' shoved out on th' sea iv life, but befure his turn come, th' colledge gave degrees to a number iv larned men in th' bankin' business. Th' prisidint iv th' colledge told each wan iv thim why he give him a roll iv pa-aper with a ribbon tied on it, but he said it in Latin an' I cudd'nt always make out what he meant an' nayther cud th' doctors iv laws or annywan but th' pro-fissor iv Latin. An' he wrote it. I remimber in wan case th' prisidint excused th' dignity in some such wurrds as 'Propter donating three thousan' to th' pro-fissors' fund.'

"I niver knew till I seen an' heerd Aloysius why they always say iv a boy grajatin' that he's launched upon th' sea iv life. But that day I see he was exactly like a ship, slippin' down th' ways without masts, spars, sails, propeller, steam, or cargo. Were ye intherested whin he told what th' class iv twinty-five was goin' to do whin it met th' wurruld? Ye were not an' nayther was th' wurruld, which, be this time, has got used to these threats. Whin he'd finished his challenge ye were in a hurry to get over to th' futball field. 'Wait a minyit,' says I. 'Don't be in a hurry. What's that he's got on his head?' 'A mortar board,' says ye. 'Come along.' 'Can't ye wait till he gets his hod?' says I. But ye didn't hear me pleasanthry but towed me over to where Patsy was practisin' signals, thim bein' th' on'y form iv higher mathymaticks th' hope iv th' Hinnissies iver took an inthrest in. An' there we stayed till dark.

"I'm with ye on all ye say about that infant. He takes to assault an' batthry with th' nachral eagerness iv his race an' fam'ly. Th' on'y dhrawback to it in his mind is that in futball it's legalized."

In fact, Mr. Dooley concludes that the only real interest that the American public has in the universities is in football, and he argues:

Whin th' young fellow grajates no wan looks to see whether he's got a bunch iv keys iv th' Pi Upsy Omadhon on his watch chain, but if he has a letter on his sweater he's welcome ivrywhere.

"Ivry year we—I say we, Hinnissy, in a ginral way—give millyons iv dollars to th' higher ijacation. Most iv it comes fr'm th' rich or onijacated classes. Th' grajates are reluctant about partin' with annything but song an' cheers f'r Almy Mather. It takes a revival meetin' with th' dure locked to injooce a former inmate to donate actual cash. Jawn D. Rockyfellyer, who was sellin' kerosene be th' pint whin Hogan was armavirumqueing, give as much money to th' Chicago Univarsity as wud lave ye or me free to knock off wurruk f'r a year an' th' on'y mimber iv th' facutly that I iver heerd iv is Pro-fissor Alonzo Stagg, a larned an' scholarly man.

"Jawn D. didn't mind whin th' pro-fissor in Agyptology pulled a boner in thranslatin' th' epytaph on King Tut's tomb; 'Accidents will happen,' said he smilingly, 'in th' best regylated business.' But he was much humilyated whin his little Baptists were tumbled be th' followers iv George Fox on th' futball field. Jawn D. give no money to th' colledges befure futball was inthrajooced.

"Th' thruth is, Hinnissy, that most iv us, aven those iv us who niver went to

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colledge, ar-re onijacated. We think: 'A little larnin' is a dang'rous thing. What must a great dale be?' As a nation we are intilligint, but we don't know nawthin' an' we don't want to. How can ye prove to wan iv our merchant princes that four years in a dormitory at New Haven will make a young man more compitint to sell tires? Ye can't.

"Iv coorse we're ashamed iv our ignorance. But all th' time young Cy is off burnin' th' midnight oil or th' dean's woodshed, ol' Cy is puzzlin' to know where he's goin' to get his money back. But whin he sees young Cy's name in th' pa-aper runnin' th' futball eighty yards, he says to himsilf: 'That's a gran' game. It's th' kind iv spoort that makes an active, aggressive American business man. An' it's good advertisin'. Whin son grajates I'll put him on th' road.'"

RUSSIA'S "WOLF PACKS" OF HOMELESS CHILDREN

THERE are four millions of them, according to recent estimates, and they roam every part of Russia in hungry and lawless packs, ravaging the country. In official circles, we are told, no attempt is made to conceal the fact that "this horde of youngsters of both sexes, ranging from six to sixteen years in age, is rapidly transforming itself into perhaps the greatest army of criminals in the history of the world." In the beginning they were the *bijentzwi*—"those who run." They ran from the German invasion in the West. Thousands of families, panic-stricken, were broken asunder, parents and children flying in diverse directions. And thus began that alarming social phenomenon now known as *bijentzwo*—"the running," the eternal fleeing of homeless young people. For they flee from hunger, from cold, from the police, from everything allied to law and order, and their one passionate desire is to reach the South, where there is warmth, and where one can eat melons. And since the war, of course, their numbers have been immensely swollen by other causes. Writing on the subject in the New York *World*, Vladimir Zenzinoff tells us:

> The Government in discussing this situation gives in detail the action it has taken to relieve it or mitigate it, but its spokesmen, either official or in the press, admit that it is beyond them; in other words, instead of growing better, it is constantly growing worse.
>
> Famine, disease, extreme cold, even mass executions combined may have taken a heavy toll of this army; a small percentage diverted into jails and special institutions may have been removed, but the numbers never seem to lessen. The "wolf packs" still devastate in the North; the "locusts," as they are called in the South, still continue to ravage the fields.

Remarking that the famine of 1921-22 "still further contributed its tragic quotas to the wandering, homeless children," the writer proceeds:

> The then newly created Soviet Government was incapable of dealing with the problem. External assistance in any

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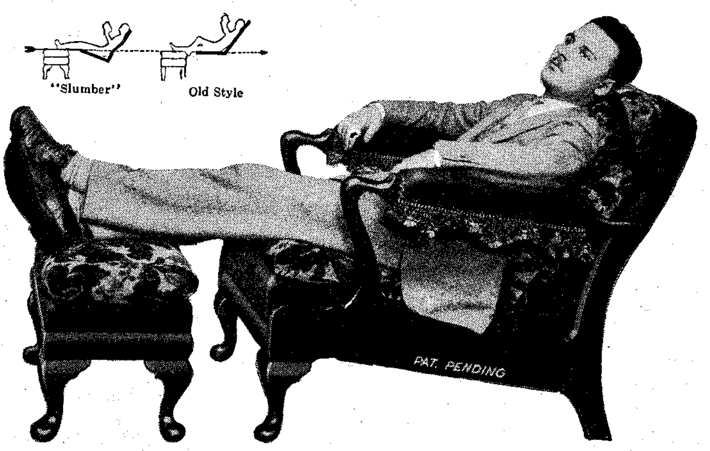

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

direction was spurned as the great charitable agencies of the world can affirm. The fanatical fear of counter-revolution was always in the Soviet mind, and it was seen in every offer of aid from the outside. That was true in a great measure of the Czarist Government; it is a frenzy with the Soviet. It was during this period, as has been attested, that the starving people resorted to cannibalism, and the children became criminals, enemies of the State, all hands against them, their hands against all, because there was nothing else to do.

It was then the "wolf packs" began to roam over the whole of Russia as they are doing to-day, or else they burrowed in the larger cities, with Moscow as the center. By sheer weight of numbers they traveled where they would, overran trains and boats, attacked caravans and stray travelers. Driven by hunger, they charged against the rifles and swords of the authorities. Some of them, a small percentage as will be pointed out, were arrested and sent to institutions, which they terrorized and from which they speedily escaped. But the effect of all that was to have them come forth greater criminals than ever before.

Here we are offered a glimpse of the irony of fate, for—

This disaster came in the face of an idealistic program as set forth at the Congress of National Education by Z. Lilina, wife of Zinoviev, the great Soviet Commissar and chief, only subordinate to the overlords of the Government.

Madame Lilina announced that the children of Russia must be isolated from the "pernicious influence of the family."

"We have to register them," she continued, "let us say, directly nationalize them. From the first days of their lives they will live under the beneficent influence of the Communist kindergartens and schools. Here they will imbibe the A B C of Communism. Here they will grow up to be real Communists. To make the mother give up her child to us, to the Soviet State, is our first problem."

And so, we are told, Madame Lilina concentrated her efforts on the disruption of the "egotistical, antisocial family," and—

She insisted that the children be taken, fed by the Government, reared by the State, educated and trained. If one is interested in this subject, recourse might be had to Madame Lilina's volume, "Social Industrial Education," and A. G. Goichberg's "Marital, Family and Guardianship Laws of the Soviet Republic," published in 1922, page 142.

While Madame Lilina and her coworkers were deciding that children must be torn from homes there was at hand for experimentation under ideal circumstances this great army of the "Destitute Children." This was a broad and fertile field in which to plant and reap. What was done for them may be gathered from an article published in *Isviestiă*, a Soviet journal published in Moscow. In its issue of March 5, 1921, nearly five years ago, it had this to say about the "Destitutes":

"It is absolutely essential to point out again the constantly growing and enormous proportions of the destitute children and the consequences arising therefrom—the children's street trading, thefts, cheating and other more serious offenses perpetrated by minors in the markets, streets and railroad depots.

"The life of the children in the homes and colonies is often hard and abnormal because of the lack of fuel, clothes or shoes, or for some other reason due to the general difficult conditions of the country, but absolutely terrible is the condition of the destitute children who have been drawn into the life of the streets.

"During eleven months of 1920 through this commission passed 9,000 minors of both sexes, their ages varying up to eighteen years, who were arrested for various anti-social crimes. Sixty per cent. of them were orphans or half-orphans. Their offenses were street trade, petty and grand larceny and all manner of swindling. Daily several dozen of such children and youths were brought to the commission.

"What further was to be done to them? They are released again to the streets, to their former occupations. An involuntary crime is committed. A child's soul is maimed with the bitter consciousness of the hopelessness of the situation.

"Ordinary measures are inadequate in order to remove this sore problem from its present state of paralysis; some other extraordinary measures are necessary."

Professor Gernet of Moscow published a series of articles in 1923 on "Child Destitution." Professor Gernet placed the number of destitute children, the homeless, foodless, ill-clad, at between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 at the beginning of that year.

In 1924, Dr. L. M. Vasilievsky, also of Moscow, asserted there were upward of 4,000,000 children in the roving bands of Russia or in the dens and purlieus of the larger cities. For 1925 even greater figures are given in the newspapers which have endeavored to raise funds from private sources to alleviate the condition, because the authorities are unable to handle it. One newspaper, in December, 1925, raised 3,700 rubles in a month's drive. However, another newspaper raised 25,000 rubles in the same time to buy a new airplane for the Soviet aviator whose machine was wrecked in his round-the-world flight at Tokyo.

In Dr. Vasilievsky's reports, entitled "Golgotha of the Child Destitution" and the "Children of the Streets," he describes the work of the Commission for Juvenile Offenders and declares that in a given period the commission picked up at the railroad stations alone the following: at Batraki, 13,000; at Simbirsk, 36,000; at Cheliabinsk, 48,000; at Orenberg, 55,000; at Ufa, 60,000.

In theory, says the writer, the Soviet Government would have taken these 212,000 girls and boys to a school or institution, where they would be fed, clothed, and educated; but—

Dr. Vasilievsky tells what became of them. There were in Russia in that year—1923—300 commissions to care for the destitute children. Among these were 10,000 defectives. Some account of the work of these commissions may be illuminating.

As far back as November 25, 1924, there appeared in the *Pravda*, of Moscow, probably the most influential of all Soviet newspapers, an article from the pen of S. Berezner. It dealt with the results of an investigation by a special Soviet commission appointed to study the situation. The title of the article is "All This Is in Our Capital."

In considering the work of one commission, that in the capital itself, Berezner

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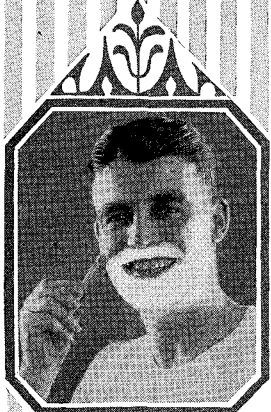

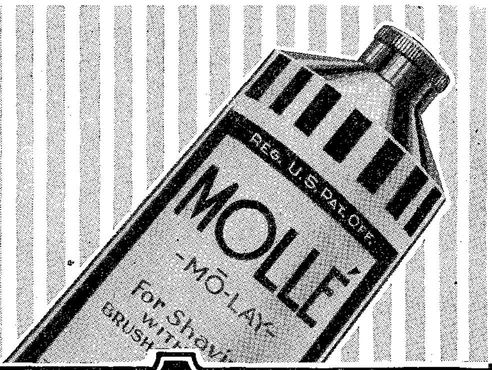

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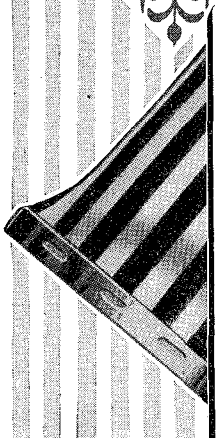

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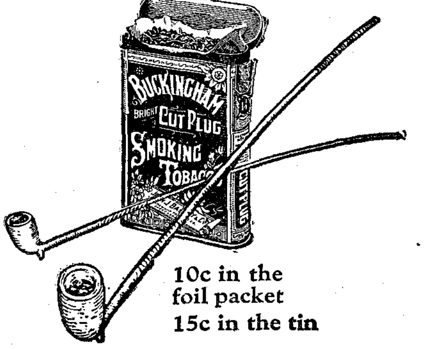

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

reports that 50,000 children of both sexes had passed through the hands of the commission. Ninety-one per cent. of this army were the children of "peasants and working people," the backbone of the state. Only 2 per cent. of the children were natives of Moscow. They had flocked to the All-Union Receiver from every point of the compass, and 50 per cent. of those inspected (between the ages of twelve and fourteen) were ill with various diseases.

The commission, admittedly, was powerless to handle this great army. From January to August, 1924, the figures show 1.2 per cent. of the total number of the ill only were given nominal care; 15.8 per cent. were placed in institutions; 0.9 per cent. were put to work, and 20 per cent. were placed "under observation." In approximately 50 per cent. of the cases the destitute were reprimanded and went back to the streets.

Berezner freely admitted that the Government had failed to handle the problem even in the homes it had provided. He gave the figures of the investigators who had looked into the prisons, homes, and institutions set up for the "nationalizing of the horde." Twenty per cent. of the stations were found to be absolutely below criticism. One station, for instance, supposed to accommodate 120 children, had only seventy-five on its rolls, but it had forty-five attendants in charge of them.

They divided the children into two groups—"parasites" who had lived in the places for one and one-half years or longer and did nothing, and the others who would remain only a few days, when they would run away, taking with them clothes and other movables belonging to the institution.

"The children are extremely dirty and coarse," is the quoted report; "do in the institution what they please, terrorize the administration, and behave abominably. Months pass without their washing themselves; the bathtub is broken. There are no books in the library. Card-playing is prevalent. Out of 286 children who came to the institution in three months, 270 ran away. When the commission came to this institution not a single educator could be found, altho sixteen were supposed to be there."

The commission, we read, came to an "unexpected conclusion" with reference to this place and others similar to it. It found that they were nothing more nor less than "institutions which impede the struggle against criminality and create a class of criminals." Moreover—

> The Moscow police reported in October, 1925—which report was duly published—that there were 30,000 destitutes in the capital city alone, most of them living in sewers, boxes, barrels, under the tar-kettles, in idle freight-cars, abandoned warehouses, and rookeries.
>
> On the night of December 24, Christmas Eve to all the civilized world, the police and the militia attempted a round-up, and in one night succeeded in picking up 11,690 homeless youngsters, living somehow amid the bitter cold. Not all of them were living, it might be added. The frozen forms of scores of children were brought in for common burial. A very small percentage were sent to jails or similar institutions; the vast majority were sent back to the streets.

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Moscow, as the capital, has been mentioned, but there is data to prove that what occurs there recurs in every other city and town of Russia, except in those where the rifle and bayonet ruthlessly bar the wanderers at the gates. Some figures are given in the report of the Taurid Central Commission for Fighting Child Destitution. These figures show that in November there were detained by the militia in the Town of Djankoi 3,600 destitute wanderers; in Simpheropol, 3,485; in Sebastopol, 3,050 children; in Kerch, 970; in Theodosia, 600, and in Yalta, 215. That was in the warm south. The Ukraine reports (see the Kharkov Communist of Dec. 5) that it has on its hands 104,000 destitute children from Central Russia. The special patrols at all railway stations picked from the rods and bumpers, roofs and eaves of trains from 200 to 600 children during one month. These, after detention, were sent back to the colder north.

Now, what will Soviet Russia do with, or for, these children?

The Berezner article has been quoted in the foregoing, in part. Let us give the conclusions therein express. He writes:

"It is necessary to handle the problem from a practical point of view. Juvenile criminals are not less a menace to society than adult bandits. It is necessary to isolate them behind bars. It is not necessary to occupy one's self with soft-hearted prattle about the perilous influence of the 'dreadful bars' on the psychology, of a child. But *by force* (Berezner's italics) tear the child from the environment to which he has become accustomed to teach him to work *by force*. And only the ultra-righteous philanthropists will not understand this."

A tragic picture of the situation was presented in *Isviestia* for September 5, 1925, by the Communist writer, Vera Inver. Perhaps it shows also that the narrow, stunted, little souls are still not altogether devoid of hope. After drawing a picture of the hordes in the streets and byways, she continues:

"They bathe in rain puddles in the hollow of basement windows. They smoke discarded cigarets. They play cards. They seldom eat, and sometimes, as we have read recently, they kill newcomers whose shoes have not lost the shape and likeness of footwear. . . . At night they disappear. They go to the railroad stations and hide in empty cars.

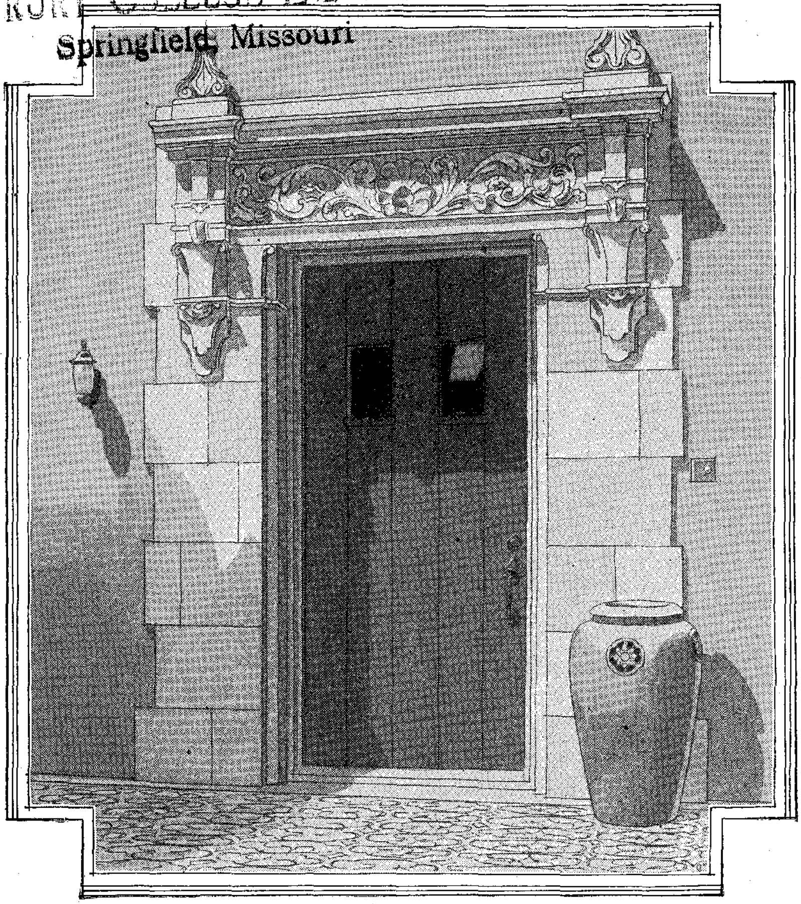
"There, gathered in a heap and warming each other, hungry, ill, they dream of a country where there is no snow and where grapes and melons grow. Melons specially allure them. A melon is a whole dinner. . . . Hunger and thirst can be satisfied with a melon.

"Sometimes they hide in the accumulator boxes under the cars, and the conductor, 'the master of the whirling world' to them, locks them in as a joke.

"Once in a while a conductor is conveniently blind and fails to see the huddled forms on the bumpers or rods. He is likely to find at the first stop a fresh chicken or vegetables in his official quarters. It is not well to ask where they came from.

"At last they arrive," she continues. "They have come to a wonderful place where there is no snow and where melons grow. In one night they can lay waste, like the locusts, an entire garden. They gorge themselves. . . . Slipping into diseased stomachs the fruit produces typhoid, dysentery and sometimes cholera."

They heed this not, until the militia comes to find them ill, dying, dead perhaps, but happy for one brief space.



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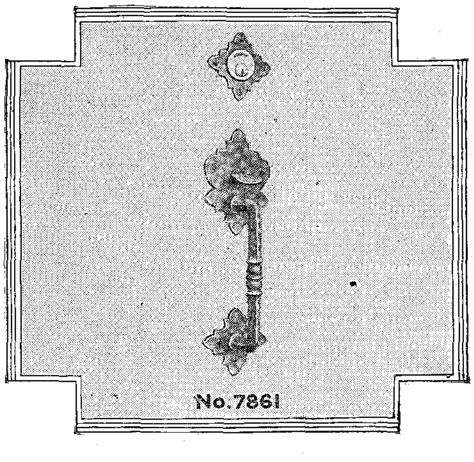

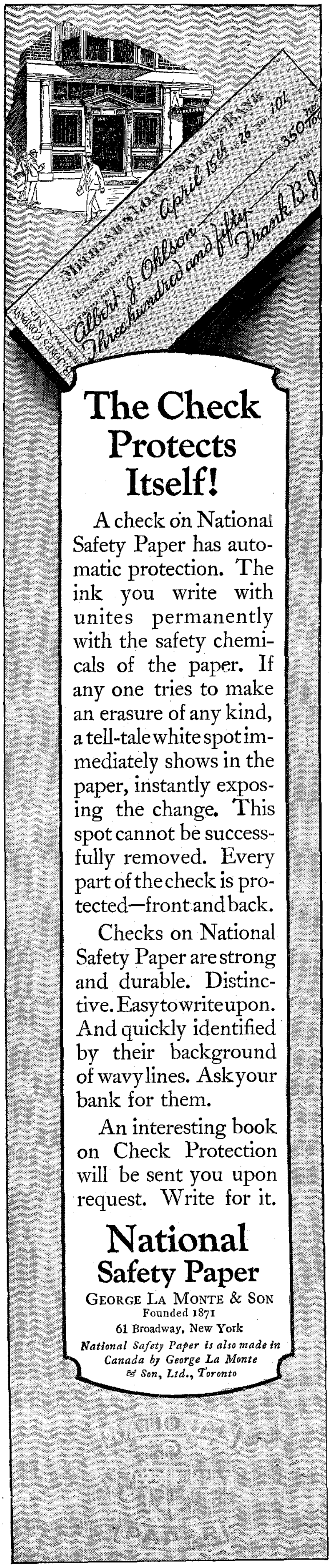

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

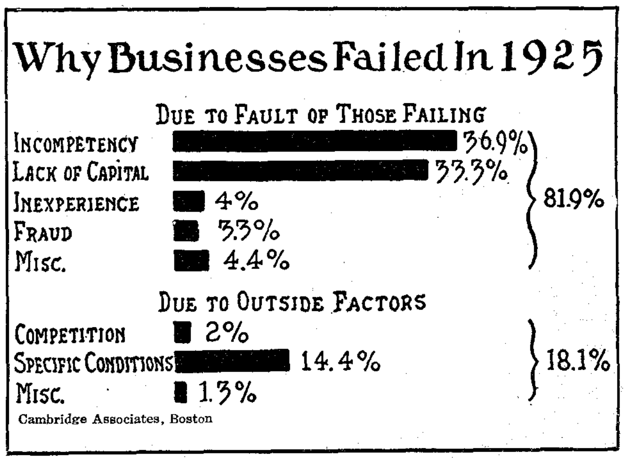
WHY FAILURES ARE FEWER AND SMALLER

Failures and liabilities in 1925, according to *Bradstreet's*, were the fewest and lightest in five years; the proportion of assets to liabilities was the lowest in six years, and the proportion of those failing to the total number in business was smaller than in any year since 1920. The number of bank failures and liabilities, we are told, were also below those of recent years. Moreover, the number of January, 1926, failures were the smallest for that month since 1921. *Dun's Review*, under a different method of computing failures, arrives at a greater total, even with bank failures excluded, but agrees with *Bradstreet's* that total liabilities were smaller last year than at any time since 1920. As *Bradstreet's* announces:

> *Bradstreet's* definition of a business failure is that it must involve some loss to creditors of individuals, firms or corporations engaged in ordinary commercial operations. Under this classification, failures of professional men, such as physicians, lawyers and actors, as well as of stock-brokers and real-estate dealers, also old bankruptcies passing through the United States courts, have no place. Most or all of these may be, in fact, generally are, dissociated from the recognized commercial life of the country, and are not included in *Bradstreet's* failure data. Failures to succeed without loss to creditors are, of course, not embraced in *Bradstreet's* returns. On the other hand, it should be clearly borne in mind that these statistics do include suspensions of banks and other strictly financial institutions, even if these suspensions prove only temporary. For these and other reasons, comparisons of the failure reports made up by *Bradstreet's* with those issued by others can not properly be made.

In a recent issue of this financial weekly we learn that—

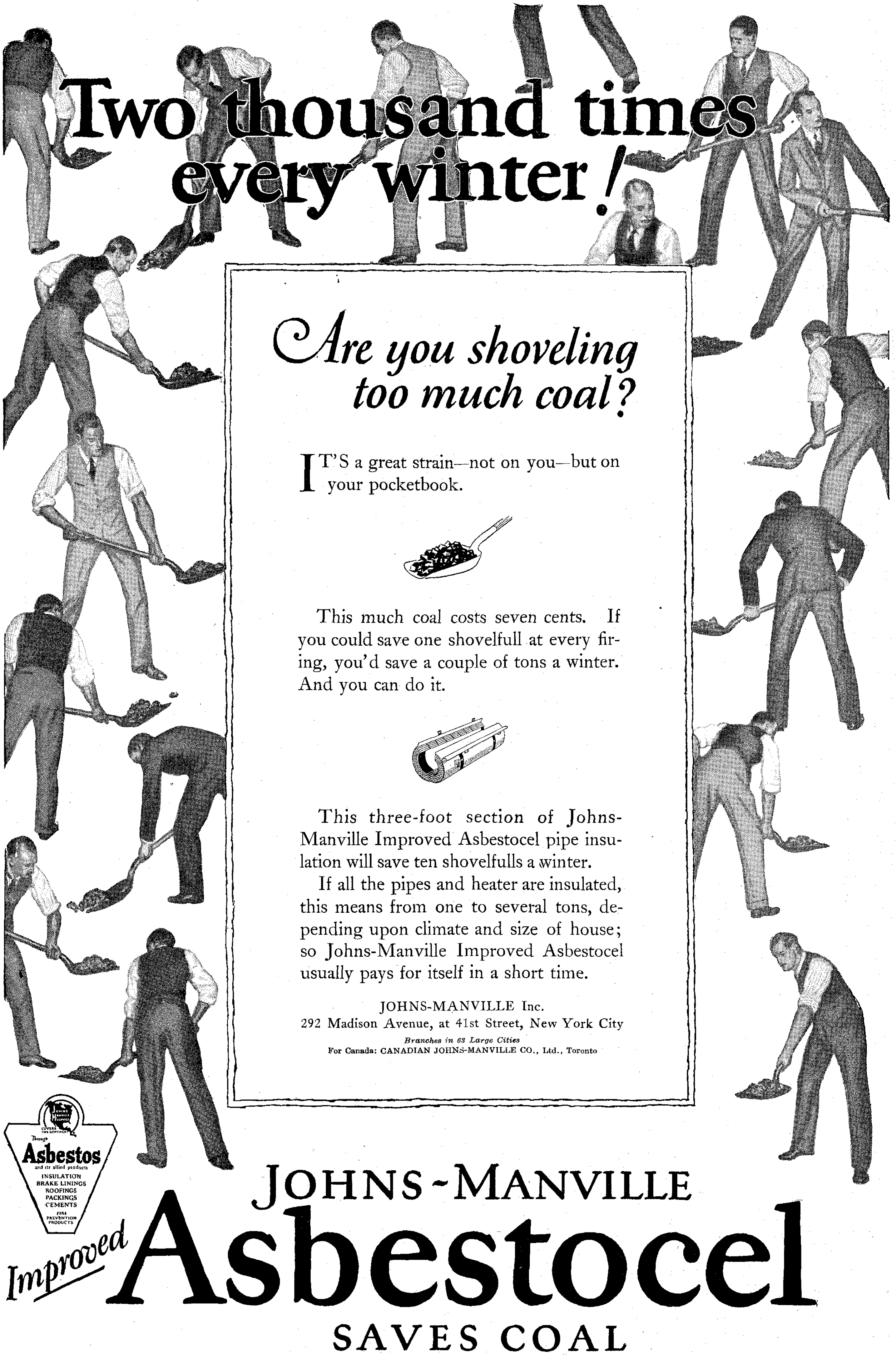
> There were only 18,859 failures reported to *Bradstreet's* for 1925, this marking a decrease of 4.3 per cent. from 1924, of 1.5 per cent. from 1923, and of 15.8 per cent. from 1922, which last was the peak year in number of failures, tho not in liabilities. Liabilities in 1925 were $479,611,754, which marked a decrease of 30.9 per cent. from 1924, of 24 per cent. from 1923, and of 36.6 per cent. from the peak year in liabilities, 1921.
>
> In 1920, the first year of the period to reflect acute strain, the retail buyers' strike and the headlong decline in commodity prices, failures were comparatively few, but liabilities were heavier than in any of the preceding forty years, while 1921 saw heavy liquidation of and by banks and large commercial and manufacturing concerns, with a total of failures and of liabilities also unequaled up to that year. The year 1922 saw a decrease in number of banks suspending, but an increase in large and small suspensions, and a total of failures nearly one-eighth greater than in the preceding record year, altho the liabilities marked a decrease from 1921. In 1923, while the trend was toward a reduction in casualties and in failure damage, there was something like a repercussion of liquidation visible in banking, particularly in the Northwest, where there was also a marked increase in commercial failures. The early months of 1924 saw Western bank suspensions numerous, a decrease in commodity prices, trade buying and industrial operations. They also witnessed a creeping bull market in securities. Later, the combination of large yields of wheat in this country, with European buying at high prices, caused a rally in trade and industry, with a record boom in the stock market. A small increase in failures and a very large increase in liabilities was the net result.



Cambridge Associates, Boston

> The hesitation and reaction in the spring of 1925, following a big industrial output, did not result, as early predicted, in a depression. The boom in the stock market caused unprecedentedly high quotations for industrial stocks. Building and steel, automobile and silk production, and a variety of other lines showed record-breaking totals, and the anthracite coal strike was without depressing effect outside of a small area. Four out of six groups, the Far-West, the Northwest, the South and the Middle Atlantic groups showed decreases in the number of failures, while New England and the Central West showed increases. New York City showed a decrease of 16 per cent. in failures and of 13.5 per cent. in liabilities from 1924. Liabilities showed decreases in every group from the year before, but the greatest decreases were in the Northwestern, the Central Western and the far-western groups, where in the previous year liabilities were swelled by bank failures.
>
> Failures in Canada in 1925 numbered 2,114, a decrease of 8.5 per cent. from 1924, of 28.6 per cent. from 1923, and of 34 per cent. from the peak year 1922. Liabilities in 1925 were $35,877,991, a decrease of 17.7 per cent. from 1924 and of 36 per cent. from 1922.

The number of failures, the percentage of increase or decrease, the total liabilities of



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

the insolvent establishments, and the percentage of those failing to the total number in business are given in the following table, which covers the business world of the United between 1912 and 1925, inclusive:

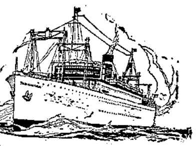
Year	*No. of failures*	*Per cent. increase or decrease*	*Total liabilities, millions*	*Per cent. failing*
1925.....	18,859	−4.3	$479.6	.84
1924.....	19,712	+2.8	694.8	.89
1923.....	19,159	−14.5	631.2	.89
1922.....	22,415	+11.9	649.8	1.08
1921.....	20,014	+136.4	755.7	.97
1920.....	8,463	+53.4	426.3	.43
1919.....	5,515	−40.8	115.5	.29
1918.....	9,331	−28.3	137.9	.51
1917.....	13,029	−21.0	166.6	.71
1916.....	16,496	−13.3	175.2	.92
1915.....	19,035	+13.4	284.1	1.07
1914.....	16,769	+15.2	357.1	.95
1913.....	14,551	+5.3	292.3	.84
1912.....	13,812	+9.2	198.9	.82

Failures and liabilities are thus shown to be the lowest in five years. The trend during the first few weeks of this year is indicated by the following:

> Failures reported to *Bradstreet's* for January totaled 2,073, with liabilities aggregating $48,227,004. This total of failures is 11.4 per cent. less than that for January of last year, 7 per cent. below the like month in 1924, 5.9 per cent. below January, 1923, and represents, in fact, the smallest number of January failures since 1921. Liabilities for the month were the smallest since 1920, and were 25 per cent. less than in 1925, 60 per cent. less than in 1924, and 10 per cent. less than in January, 1923. There were fewer failures and liabilities in January than a year ago in the Central West, Northwest, Far-West and the South, but more in the New England and Middle Atlantic States.

What causes failures? The factors which *Bradstreet's*, in its compilations of failures, charges to faults of those failing are: incompetence, inexperience, lack of capital, unwise credit, speculation, neglect of business, personal extravagance, and fraudulent disposition of property. The causes of failure, not due to faults of those failing are: specific conditions such as disaster, war, flood, etc., failures of others, and competition. For example:

> In 1925 and 1924, incompetence led all other causes as a predisposing element in business failure. In the years from 1912 to 1925, fourteen years, incompetence led in eleven. In 1925 the percentage credited to incompetence was 36.9, and that to lack of capital was 33 per cent. In 1924 incompetence claimed 34.4 and lack of capital 33.3 per cent., and incompetence in 1925 carried the highest percentage ever recorded by it, with one single exception, 1919, when its percentage was 38.2.
>
> These two causes, as may be gathered from the percentages assigned, are far in advance of all other personal causes of failure. Inexperience, another form of incompetence, and the third most important personal cause, claimed 4 per cent. of all the failures in 1925, the smallest such percentage since 1908. Fraudulent disposition, the fourth most hurtful cause of failure, claimed only 3.3 per cent. of the 1925 failures, the lowest percentage ever assigned to this cause. Among the non-



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personal causes, specific conditions, under which are grouped outside happenings, accounted for only 14.8 per cent. of all failures, as against 15.9 per cent. in 1924, the lowest percentage thus credited since 1920. In 1921, however, this cause was credited with 23.2 per cent. of all failures. The decline from 23.2 per cent. in 1921 to 14.8 per cent. in 1925 may be credited to the gradual return to normal that has been witnessed since the great deflation. An apparently growing cause of failure is competition, which, with 2 per cent. credited thereto in 1925, was more hurtful than in any year since 1917.

In summarizing the decrease in insolvencies in the United States during 1925, *Dun's Review* observes:

> It appears that the reduction both in number of failures and in liabilities is largely in machinery and tools, in clothing and allied lines, in leather goods, and in earthenware. On the other hand, lumber manufacturing shows some increase in the number of defaults last year over the preceding year, and a very much larger indebtedness in 1925 than in 1924. There was a slight increase in failures among manufacturers of woolen goods in 1925, but a decrease in defaults of cotton goods manufacturers. A very marked falling off in liabilities reported for machinery and tools in 1925 is also shown; likewise, as to the indebtedness reported for the chemical division, which was swollen in 1924 by an unusually large failure in that line. In the trading division, where defaults show an increase in 1925 over 1924, the principal gains are among grocers, restaurants and hotels, dealers in clothing, in dry-goods, furniture, and in hardware, and dealers in jewelry. On the other hand, there are decreases in defaults for 1925 among general stores, dealers in shoes and leather goods, and among druggists. Heavier indebtedness last year, due to insolvencies in the trading division, was largely among general stores, grocers, hotels and restaurants, dealers in clothing, furniture, hardware, and jewelers. There were two classes in the trading division where liabilities were smaller last year, dealers in shoes and in dry-goods.

In another *Dun's Review* article dealing specifically with bank failures and liabilities, we are informed that—

> A marked decrease was recorded in the number of banking suspensions last year as compared with those for 1924, the figures showing 464 defaults, against 613 for the preceding year. The total liabilities also dropt from $202,926,200 during 1924 to $164,698,516 in 1925, a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. The figures for 1923 were 578, with liabilities of $203,739,138. In the Central Western States the number of failures dropt from 304 in 1924 to 239 in 1925, with an accompanying decrease in liabilities of $42,600,000. In the Western States there were exactly one-half as many suspensions in 1925 as in 1924, while liabilities were reduced by more than $16,000,000. In the Pacific States also a slight decrease was recorded.
>
> Banking failures by sections are given below:

	Number			*Liabilities*
	1925	*1924*	*1923*	*1925*
New England...	3	1	3	$1,399,704
Middle Atlantic	8	6	9	12,106,238
South Atlantic..	74	58	39	18,532,924
South Central..	61	94	64	23,124,345
Central East...	11	17	26	2,327,342
Central West...	239	304	291	70,022,287
Western.......	58	116	135	34,658,631
Pacific........	10	17	11	2,527,045
United States...	464	613	578	$164,698,516

Will March Hold "Blind Days" For You?

PEOPLE of two centuries ago would enter upon no important enterprise during the first three days of March. "Blind days", they called them—days which they superstitiously considered devoid of the element of "luck".

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

February 24.—The Hungarian Parliamentary Commission charged with investigating the conspiracy, reports that neither the Hungarian Government nor any member of the National Assembly is guilty of protecting those implicated in the great franc counterfeiting case.

February 25.—Prime Minister Baldwin announces in the British House of Commons that an imperial conference has been arranged for October.

February 26.—Premier Briand addresses an eloquent appeal to the French Chamber of Deputies, asking that it ratify the Locarno Treaty, which he characterizes as "a light in a dark atmosphere of menace and danger."

Foreigners will be welcomed in Mexico so long as they cooperate with the Mexicans, but they will not be welcome if they come to exploit the country and to take away its riches without leaving something in return, announces President Calles in a public address.

February 27.—The Maharajah of Indore, one of the native principalities of India, who was charged with being implicated in the murder of Abdul Bawla, the merchant who protected Mumtaz Begum, the dancing girl who fled from the Maharajah's court, has abdicated in favor of his son and heir-apparent, says a dispatch from Bombay to London.

March 1.—A commercial treaty between the United States and Roumania is signed at Bucharest by the Roumanian Foreign Minister and the American Minister, William S. Culbertson.

March 2.—The French Chamber of Deputies ratifies the Locarno treaties, 413 to 71. The treaties are also ratified by the Belgian Senate, by unanimous vote.

DOMESTIC

February 24.—Ten persons are killed and more than a score injured by a tornado sweeping over Chicot, Arkansas, and parts of western Mississippi.

The Pan-American Petroleum Transport Company and the Pan-American Petroleum Company appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the United States Court of Appeals in San Francisco, which ordered the leases of the California naval oil reserve cancelled and held that the Government was not liable for the $10,000,000 spent by the Doheny companies for constructing the naval fuel station in Pearl Harbor.

In its final report on its investigation, the Department of Justice says that the stock holdings of Secretary A. W. Mellon and his brother R. B. Mellon in the Aluminum Company of America do not constitute control of the company.

The Senate adopts the conference report on the tax bill, 61 to 10.

February 25.—As arbitrator of the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru, President Coolidge upholds the Plebiscitary Commission in its ruling on persons eligible to vote in the coming election to determine the nationality of the territory in controversy.

February 26.—By a vote of 36 to 33, the Senate rejects the Walsh report from the Judiciary Committee criticizing the Department of Justice on the ground

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that it had not investigated charges against the Aluminum Company of America of violating the anti-trust law.

President Coolidge signs the $387,000,000 tax-reduction bill.

The United States Government has demanded of the Chinese Government a formal expression of regret for disrespect shown to the United States flag by Chinese students at the Kacheck Mission, it is announced.

February 27.—Governor Miriam A. Ferguson, first woman Governor of Texas, announces her candidacy for reelection, saying she desires further vindication of her husband's name from the stigma of impeachment.

The Better Government Association of Chicago appeals to Congress to investigate the crime situation in Chicago, charging that most of the criminals are aliens. The petition is referred to the Senate Committee on Immigration.

March 1.—The House, by a vote of 381 to 13, passes and sends to the Senate the Watson-Parker Bill to abolish the Railroad Labor Board and set up new machinery for voluntary adjustment of disputes in the railroad industry.

March 2.—The Interstate Commerce Commission disapproves the proposed billion-dollar Van Sweringen combination of the Nickel Plate, Erie, Chesapeake and Ohio, Hocking Valley and Pere Marquette railroads, on the ground that the proposed combination is opposed to sound public policy, especially with respect to the minority control under which it is said the merger would be placed.

The Senate Committee on Immigration unanimously declines to act on the petition of the Chicago Better Government Association for an investigation of crime conditions in that city.

Anthony Bimba, charged with uttering blasphemy and sedition in a speech in Brockton, Massachusetts, on January 26, is acquitted of the blasphemy charge, but fined $100 on the sedition charge. He takes an appeal.

Safety Last.—Lies slumbering here one William Lake; he heard the bell, but had no brake.—*Detroit News.*

At 50 miles drove Allie Pidd; he thought he wouldn't skid, but did.—*Rome Times.*

At 90 miles drove Eddie Shawn; the motor stopt, but "Ed" kept on.—*Little Falls Times.*

Here he sleeps, one Johnny Fonker; he rounded a turn without a honker.—*Scranton Scrantonian.*

Down in the creek sleeps Jerry Bass; the bridge was narrow; he tried to pass.—*Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader.*

Beneath this stone sleeps William Raines; ice on the hill; he had no chains.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Here lies the body of William Jay, who died maintaining his right-of-way.—*Boston Transcript.*

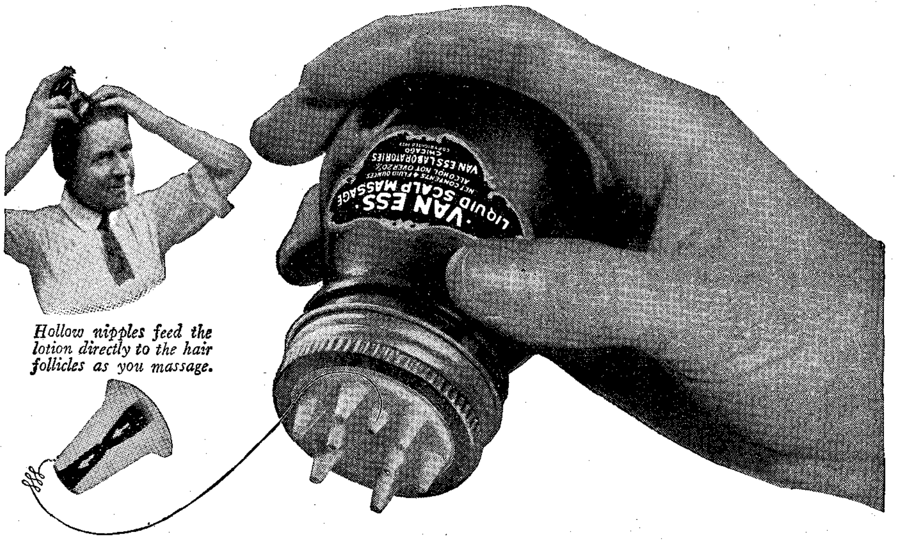
And here's what's left of Samuel Small; he paid no attention to "slow" signs a-tall.—*Capper's Weekly.*

Here lies all that's left of Harry; at the railroad crossing he did not tarry.—*Railway Life.*

John William Jones lies under this thistle; he didn't heed the choo-choo's whistle.—*Railroad Data (New York).*

Next!—There are eleven patients in the Jay County Hospital at the present time. The hospital accommodates twelve patients in comfort.—*Local item in an Indiana paper.*

Is this the End of Falling Hair and Baldness?



Hollow nipples feed the lotion directly to the hair follicles as you massage.

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Our experience shows falling hair and baldness most always due t Infected Scalp Oil (Sebum). Now usually overcome. Hair actually grown on 91 heads in 100.

Written Guarantee to Grow Hair

This is a direct offer to grow hair on your head. An offer backed by written guarantee, *given by your own drug or department store.* If we fail, it costs you nothing. Over 800,000 men have made this test in the last two years.

Science has recently made amazing discoveries in hair treatment. We have proven that while 4 in 7 are either bald, or partly bald, at 40, only about nine in a hundred need ever be bald. Hair roots seldom die from natural causes. They can be revived. We have proved this by regrowing hair on 91 heads in 100

Highest authorities approve this new way. Great dermatologists now employ it—many charge as much as $300.00 for similar basic treatment. Baldness is a symptom of a disease. It is most frequently a symptom of infection of the scalp oil (Sebum).

Infected Sebum

Sebum is an oil. It forms at the follicles of the hair. Its natural function is to supply the hair with oil.

But it often becomes infected. It cakes on the scalp; clogs the follicles and plugs them. Germs by the millions then start to feed upon the hair. Semi-baldness comes first; then comes total baldness. But remove that infection and your hair will usually return. We back this statement with a money-back guarantee. Hence it is folly for anyone with falling hair not to make the test.

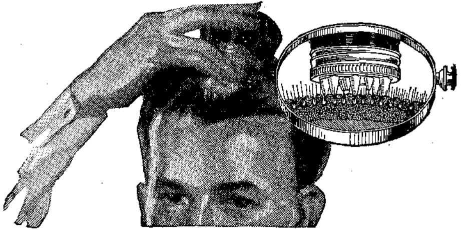
Now We Remove It

Our treatment is based on new principles. It penetrates to the follicles of the hair. It kills infection—removes the infected Sebum. Falling hair stops. It revives the sickly, undernourished hair roots, makes new hair grow. Remember, it is guaranteed.

Warrant Given by Your Dealer

The guarantee is positive, and promptly met. You are the judge. Your own drug or department store gives it with each 3-bottle purchase. Go today, ask for the Van Ess Treatment.

All drug and department stores in America handle Van Ess. We prefer *not* to ship by mail. Please order from your own local druggist. Orders from outside U. S. A. will be filled direct from Van Ess Laboratories, 28 E. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill Foreign orders must enclose postal money order at rate of $1.50 per bottle.



Note This New Way—

It Massages the Treatment Directly into the Follicles of the Hair

You can see from illustration that Van Ess is not a "tonic." You do not rub it in with your fingers. Each package comes with a rubber massage cap. The nipples are hollow. Just invert bottle, rub your head, and the nipples automatically feed lotion down into follicles of the scalp where it can do some good. It is very easy to apply. One minute each day is enough.

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Has Your Market Fallen Off by 2,300,000?

UNDER the new tax bill, the number of persons paying income tax will be reduced by 2,300,000.

The unreliability of tax records as a market index is emphasized by this.

Does anyone suppose that the potential market for good goods has fallen off by 2,300,000? Isn't it evident that these 2,300,000 families, by the very fact of being relieved from federal tax, will have so much the more buying power?

It has always been a fallacy to assume that the income tax rolls truly represented the distribution of wealth, and therefore could be used in making up quotas for sales of commodities.

If you trusted the income tax, you believed that the 144 largest cities had

31.3% of the total families, but

55.1% of the potential market.

The income tax would tell you that Baltimore is a larger market than Cleveland. It would always deceive you into underestimating the potential sales in the farming territory. Good transportation makes big cities the trade center for many products. Advertising, however, goes in advance into the home of the buyer, no matter where that home may be, and here decisions are made.

The Digest knows, by eleven years experience, that the most accurate broad index of market strength is the home telephone. We have actual lists, containing more than 8,500,000 names and addresses, taken directly from the telephone books (omitting corporations and business houses).

By the use of these statistics the sales manager can make a genuine comparison of one city or state with other cities and states, and determine just how many families there are who have risen above the dead level of existence.

Those who have telephones are obviously progressive, English-speaking, interested in the world outside and able to spend money on other things than bare necessities.

Because it has built up its own circulation by addressing them, The Digest can make this definite statement:

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a telephone is the
best market
and the best million telephone
homes are subscribers
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